

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg Man.

December 27, 1916

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DOING CHORES



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### THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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## LLOYD GEORGE AND PEACE

In opening his speech in the British House of Commons, December 19, the premier, Right Hon. David Lloyd George, said that he appeared before the House with the most terrible responsibility that could fall on the shoulders of any living man, as chief adviser of the crown in the most of which its destiny depends. Not only was it the greatest war ever waged, but its burdens were the heaviest ever cast upon this or any other country. While the issues were the gravest ever attached to any conflict in which humanity had been involved, the responsibilities of the new government had been suddenly accentuated by the declaration of the German chancellor.

"The statement made by the latter in the Reichstag," he continued, "has been followed by a note presented to us by the United States, without comment. An answer will be given by the government, in full accord with our brave allies. Naturally, there has been an interchange of views—not upon the note, because it has only recently arrived, but upon the speech which propelled it—and inasmuch as the note itself is practically only a reproduction or certainly a paraphrase, of that speech, the subject-matter of the note itself has been discussed formally.

"I am very glad to be able to state that we have each, separately and independently, arrived at identical conclusions. I am very glad that the first answer was given by France and Russia, for they have unquestionably the right to give the first answer to such an invitation. The enemy is still on their soil, and their sacrifices have been the greater. That answer has already been published, and on behalf of the government I give a clear and definite support to it.

"Any man, or set of men who wantonly or without sufficient cause prolonged a terrible conflict like this would have on his soul a crime that oceans could not cleanse. On the other hand, it is equally true that any man or set of men who, from a sense of weariness or despair, abandoned the struggle without achieving the highest purpose for which we entered it, would be guilty of the costliest act of poltroonery ever perpetrated by any statesman."

After showing that history proves that patched up peace terms were only an excuse for preparation for a still more terrible and costly war, he, repeating the words of Hon. H. H. Asquith, spoken in the House just a week previously, said we must have "Reparation and guarantee against repetition, so there shall be no mistake in a matter of life or death to millions."

"Let me repeat—complete restitution, full reparation and effectual guarantees."

## MIXTURES OF GASOLINE AND KEROSENE

Those who are inclined to experiment with mixtures of gasoline and kerosene should remember that the two liquids are liable to separate if left standing over night; and as the kerosene, which is the heaviest, settles to the bottom of the tank, there would be a difficulty in starting under the circumstances. After the liquids are well mixed by agitation, the vibration of a moving car would suffice to keep them well mixed.

## CANADA



## NATIONAL SERVICE

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given under the authority of the "War Measures Act, 1914," that during the first week in January, 1917, an inventory will be made by the Post Office Authorities, of every male between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five, residing in Canada.

National Service Cards and addressed envelopes for their return to Ottawa have been placed in the hands of all Postmasters for distribution amongst the persons required to fill in such cards. Every male person of the prescribed ages is required to fill in and return a card enclosed in an envelope within ten days of its receipt.

Any person who fails to receive a card and envelope may obtain the same upon application to the nearest Postmaster.

R. B. BENNETT,  
Director General.

Ottawa, 15th December, 1916.

## THE NATIONAL SERVICE CARD

1. What is your full name? .....		2. How old are you? ..... years.	
3. Where do you live? Province.....		5. In what country were you born? - - }	
4. Name of city, town, village or Post Office } Street..... Number.....		6. In what country was your father born? }	
10. How much time have you lost in last 12 months from sickness? }		7. In what country was your mother born? }	
11. Have you full use of your arms? .....		8. Were you born a British subject? .....	
12. Of your legs? .....		9. If not, are you naturalized? .....	
13. Of your sight? .....		15. Which are you—married, single or a widower? - }	
14. Of your hearing? .....		16. How many persons besides yourself do you support? }	
17. What are you working at for a living? .....			
18. Whom do you work for? .....			
19. Have you a trade or profession? .....			
20. If so, what? .....			
21. Are you working now? .....			
22. If not, why? .....			
23. Would you be willing to change your present work for other necessary work at the same pay during the war? .....			
24. Are you willing, if your railway fare is paid, to leave where you now live, and go to some other place in Canada to do such work? .....			

GOD SAVE THE KING





## That Boy of Yours

What's to become of the lad in case you should die suddenly? Will he, at fourteen or earlier, be forced out into the world to earn a living?

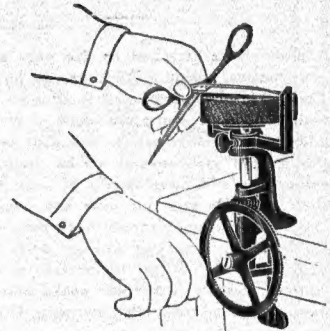
Or will you make sure that he gets a proper start in life? You can do it, whether you live or die, by means of an Imperial Endowment policy.

Write for our free booklet which tells all about it.

**THE IMPERIAL LIFE**  
Assurance Company of Canada  
HEAD OFFICE • TORONTO

Branches and Agents in all important centres

## FREE--Domestic Grinder



Why not have a Domestic Grinder in your kitchen to keep your cutlery in good repair? This grinder is easily and quickly changed from horizontal to vertical position and can be used at any angle. The V-shaped teeth hold the grinder positive and rigid. The grinding steel shaft is seated on ball bearings. After you have secured this grinder, you will wonder how you ever did without it. It will be sent free, and post prepaid, to anyone who will collect three yearly subscriptions—new or renewal—to The Grain Growers' Guide, at \$1.50, and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office. Mail your subscriptions to Circulation Department.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

This is a sample of the many great values shown in our general Catalogue. You will receive the same good value in an Engine, Cream Separator, or any other article you might purchase from us.

# "Premier" Heavy Breeching Harness

Finest Quality Leather, Cut Full to Sizes Given Below **BRASS SPOTTED AND TRIMMED!**

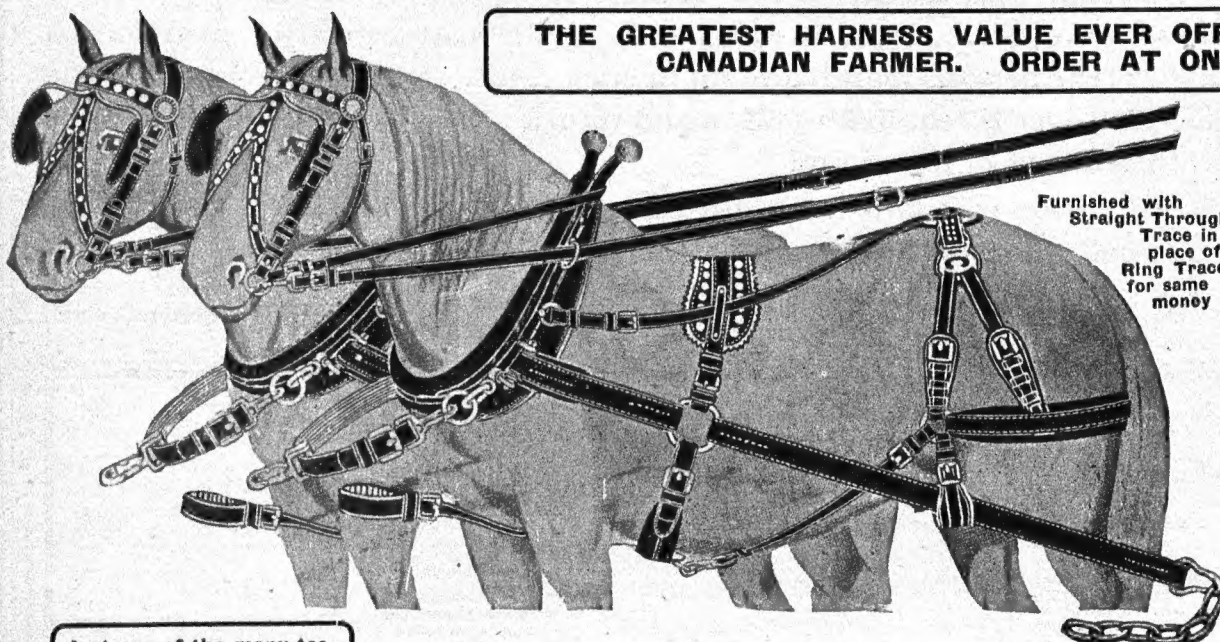
Every Strap Guaranteed!

30 Days' Trial

**\$49<sup>75</sup>**

THE GREATEST HARNESS VALUE EVER OFFERED THE CANADIAN FARMER. ORDER AT ONCE.

COMPLETE  
Less Collars



Furnished with  
Straight Through  
Trace in  
place of  
Ring Trace  
for same  
money

After years of study of the harness required by the Western farmer we have built this set to fill his requirements. Lasting strength and appearance have been carefully considered and you will find this "Premier" heavy harness will stand the most rigid inspection and test. You can try this harness for 30 days, and if it does not come up to your expectations or satisfy you in every way, you may return it to us at our expense. Your money will be promptly refunded and you will not lose one cent on the transaction. Price is for harness complete with spreaders and all snaps necessary. Shipping wt. about 100 lbs.

Just one of the many testimonials we receive continually.

Waterfield, Sask.

C. S. Judson Co., Ltd.,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Sirs,—

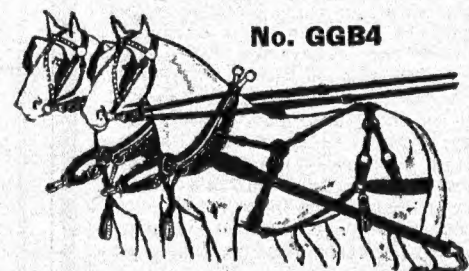
Please send me price of long straw horse collars for farm work, as I want to get two or three for spring work. The set of double harness I got from you several years ago has proved so good, so I would like to get the collars from you. Please answer by return mail and oblige,

A. ALLOHIN.

## SPECIFICATIONS

**BRIDLES**— $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch long box loops, sensible leather blinds, round winker stays, spotted front, spotted face piece, brass rosettes, short flat check. No. 47 ring bit.  
**LINES**—1-inch wide, 20 feet long, sewed billets, snaps included.  
**BREAST STRAPS**— $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, 4 feet 6 inches long, with nubia roller snap.  
**MARTINGALES**— $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch single strap, double at buckle end.  
**HAMES**—Steel bolt hames, nubia finish, brass ball top and brass line ring.  
**HAME STRAPS**—1-inch.  
**TRACES**— $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, 6 feet 4 inches long, 3-ply with 3 rows of stitching either straight through or ring style at same price. 6-link heel chain.  
**PADS**—6 inches wide,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch layer, heavy  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch billet to buckle. Brass spotted.  
**BELLY BANDS**—Folded,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, with layer and buckles.  
**BREECHING**—5-ring style, heavy folded seat with full length layer, 1-inch hip straps,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. rib straps,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. lazy straps. Brass trace carrier, and brass buckles.  
**SPREADERS**— $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch double strap with 2-inch brass ring.

- No. GGB1—"PREMIER" HEAVY BRASS TRIMMED BREECHING HARNESS, complete, as illustrated and described, less collars ..... \$49.75  
No. GGB2—"PREMIER" HEAVY BRASS TRIMMED BREECHING HARNESS, with our "Western," 2-inch, 2-ply ring trace, less collars ..... \$49.25  
No. GGB3—"PREMIER" HEAVY BRASS TRIMMED BREECHING HARNESS, with Concord style breeching, as shown in small cut, otherwise same as illustrated and described, less collars ..... \$47.75  
No. GGB4—"PREMIER" HEAVY BRASS TRIMMED BREECHING HARNESS, with Concord style breeching, as shown in small cut, and our "Western" 2-inch, 2-ply trace, less collars ..... \$47.25



No. GGB4

This cut shows "Premier" Heavy Brass Trimmed Breeching Harness, with 5-ring Concord style breeching. See description and price under Nos. GGB3 and GGB4.

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**C. S. JUDSON CO. LIMITED, WINNIPEG**



# The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 27th, 1916

## THE RATE OF INTEREST

In the current issue of Canadian Finance, published in Winnipeg, the editor of that journal points out that a very serious error has been made in calculating the interest that farmers will have to pay under the government mortgage scheme that has been formulated by Hon. Edward Brown and is now being discussed by representatives from the three Provincial Governments. In the article mentioned it is claimed that in order to pay off a \$1,000 mortgage in twenty years on the basis provided for in the government schedule it will be necessary to make the annual payment \$93.58 instead of \$87.22. This is provided the sinking fund is established on a three per cent. basis as is proposed by the government. In other words, the borrower will have to pay seven per cent. on his money instead of six per cent. The editor of Canadian Finance states that the government schedules have been examined by actuaries both in Winnipeg and Toronto, working independently, and that they arrived at the same conclusion. These figures do not depend upon legislation in any way, but are purely a mathematical calculation, the correctness or incorrectness of which can be demonstrated by competent actuaries.

If the contention of Canadian Finance is correct it will raise the rate of interest one per cent. on farm loans under the government system, but it does not destroy, by any means, the usefulness of the government mortgage plan. Even on a seven per cent. basis it would be highly desirable to have such a system for several reasons. Altho some farmers in Manitoba are borrowing money at this rate the majority are probably paying more. Again, the government system provides for repayment running over a long period of years with the option of repaying in full at any time. Furthermore, the inauguration of this government system will tend to improve legislation affecting mortgage credits and will also necessitate the private companies doing their business on a satisfactory basis. Frankly we do not lay claim to the expert knowledge sufficient to demonstrate the correctness or the incorrectness of the government figures, but tho they may be in error the plan should be proceeded with. It is also proposed by several financial authorities that the sinking fund plan in the government scheme is not necessary. This also is a matter for financial experts to settle. It undoubtedly requires a lot of extra work to maintain a sinking fund, and if it is not necessary it will make the government mortgage system far simpler and that much more efficient.

## THE NATIONAL SERVICE CAMPAIGN

Premier Borden and R. B. Bennett, M.P., Director of the National Service Campaign, have completed their tour of Western Canada in favor of the voluntary census of the man power of the Dominion. In a few days the country will be flooded with cards asking every man to give answer to a number of very important questions concerning himself. From these replies the National Service Committee expect to be able to derive information showing how many men are available in Canada for fighting and how many to assist in providing munitions of war. Undoubtedly a great many replies will be received, but we can hardly see how this census can produce the results expected. A very decided handicap to the success of the National Service campaign is the fact that our government in Ottawa is still conducted on party lines. Of the twelve men comprising the National Service Committee, eleven of them are good Tories. Canada among the warring countries of the world stands practically alone in retaining a

party government instead of a National Government. Even in the hour of our country's greatest need party politics is being played and our administration of war problems suffers on that account. Long ago in Great Britain they abandoned party government and organized a National Government which has now developed into a National Dictatorship. The people of Great Britain realize that they are in a life and death struggle. In Canada the government does not seem to appreciate that fact. It is absolutely impossible to get the resources of the country mobilized for the prosecution of the war and for the proper settlement of our war problems so long as we maintain a party government. We need a shake-up at Ottawa and we need it badly. If the best men of the present government were retained, some of the best men from the opposition and a few good business men added who are not now in politics, we might have a National administration that could do things and get results. The National census of the man power of the country should be accompanied by a National census of the money power. It is unfair to ask all our young men to sacrifice their lives without at the same time asking those too old for service to sacrifice their money. Anything approaching conscription of men should be accompanied by conscription of wealth. No party government would dare propose such a scheme, but a National Government could not only propose it, but make it effective. No party government can handle the Quebec problem, but a National Government could. A party government is a weakness even in time of peace, but it is a positive danger in time of war.

## WHITE PROPOSES ECONOMY

Finance Minister White in a public statement says the people must economize in order that Canada may do her full share in the prosecution of the war. Sir Thomas' statement is absolutely correct and he will not find any person in Canada to dispute it. Advice on the subject, however, no matter how sound, will produce but a small fraction of the results actually required. In Great Britain the government has put on the greatest advertising campaign the world has ever seen to show people their duty not only in enlisting, but in saving their money and helping the government in every way to finance the war. Whichever way the Britisher turns he sees a government advertisement staring him in the face telling him to save his money and stop helping the Kaiser. Sir Thomas would find that a similar campaign would work wonders in Canada. But the British Government has not stopped by giving advice nor by posting up advertisements. They have taken the only practical way of getting results, that is by increasing the taxes. The people of Canada know that taxes must be paid. The old saying that "nothing is surer than death and taxes" is well known to everyone. Let Sir Thomas put the taxes on in some kind of an equitable manner and put them on good and heavy. The Canadian Council of Agriculture has recommended taxation that will produce results and produce it quickly and in overflowing measure. The Farmers' Platform proposes that additional taxes be raised in the following manner:—

- 1—By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources.
- 2—By a sharply graduated income tax upon all incomes over \$4,000 a year.
- 3—By a heavy graduated inheritance tax on large estates.
- 4—By a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations over ten per cent.

If Sir Thomas wants the people to be

economical he can prohibit the importation of luxuries or put a tariff tax on them so high that people will have to pay mighty dearly for what they get. Then let him tax incomes and land values and vacant land and large estates and large corporations and he will find money in quantities that he never dreamed of. The people of Canada have not started to economize in any real manner. There is loads of money available. Let Sir Thomas as finance minister take a good slice of it, but let him take it in fair proportions. Let those who have the most pay the most.

## THE FREE PASS EVIL

Practically every member of the provincial legislatures in Canada gets a free pass over all the railways in their own province. These passes are donated by the railway companies presumably in order to encourage a good feeling on the part of the legislators. It is also stated that the members of the House of Commons who now travel free on the railways by Act of Parliament receive free passes for their wives and families as a donation from the railway companies. It is only a few years since the members of parliament, themselves, travelled on passes donated by the railways. If it was found advisable to prohibit this paternal affection on the part of the railway companies in the case of members of parliament it would seem equally advisable to abolish the same system in connection with provincial legislators and the families of the federal members. The railway pass system is an evil. Our legislators should be paid enough for their services that they will not be in need of donations from railway companies; and railway passes should be prohibited by law as they are in the United States. We can hardly expect satisfactory railway legislation when the men who enact such legislation have in their pockets free passes donated by the companies they are supposed to be regulating. It is also claimed that many judges in Canada receive free passes over the railways. If so, this is another evil that should be remedied.

## A RIPPING OPPORTUNITY

The British Government has called upon the Canadian Government to assist in providing railway tracks in France in order to facilitate the movement of men and munitions against the Germans. The Canadian Government acted promptly and as no other materials were available they ripped up a number of miles of Canadian railways and some of the material is already on the water. We have a whole lot of railways in Canada that could be ripped up for the same purpose if they are required. The C.N.R. north of the Great Lakes and the National Transcontinental would afford a pretty fair opportunity for ripping and if these tracks will be of valuable service against the enemy, that is more than they will be to the people of Canada. Probably the C.N.R. will sell these tracks to the government at a price that will allow them a good profit, particularly as the track was practically donated to Bill and Dan in the first place by public aid.

## A SOURCE OF REVENUE

Sir Thos. White, finance minister, is very busy hunting for sources of revenue which we need very badly. Why not turn to the steel interests who are now rolling in wealth from the manufacture of war munitions. These steel industries have been the costliest infants ever reared as wards of the Canadian Government. According to the official figures of the Trade and Commerce Department the steel interests received in bounties from the Public



Treasury between 1896 and 1913 no less than \$16,785,827. For this they gave not one cent of return—it was a straight donation made, the government explained, to put them on their feet when they were struggling. It seems a fair proposition now that they are making pots of money they that should pay some of this back. If the people are to be gouged to support pauper industries, why should not these paupers make some return when they become multi-millionaires. It might just be mentioned that in addition to this straight donation from the Public Treasury the steel interests received high tariff protection which gave them still more financial advantage. Further than this, however, they received very valuable free sites and were permitted by law to pay dividends upon their stock even before they had any factory in operation. Sir Thomas, direct your attention to the steel industries and get back some of the people's money that these interests have taken.

### WAR PROFITEERING IN BRITAIN

That war profiteering is not confined to any one country, but is showing up wherever there is a chance to make a killing at the expense of the common people or national welfare is all too evident. A case of importance was recently aired very freely in the British House of Commons. Since the outbreak of war Britain has seized certain German properties in Nigeria on the West coast of Africa. These properties were to be sold by auction and a long discussion ensued as to whether only British citizens should be allowed to bid. Sir Edward Carson was the chief debater desiring the exclusion of other than British buyers. Finally the proposal was overwhelmingly defeated.

One of the principal exports of Nigeria and Gold Coast nearby is palm kernels. This trade in Nigeria has been controlled by a combine of capitalists. Before the war palm

kernels sold in England for \$95 per ton. Since the capture of the territory and the elimination of German competition the price has increased to the British consumer to \$115 per ton. The increase in shipping rates does not account for more than four dollars of this. One would naturally suppose these kernels might then be costing the combine more than before the war in Nigeria. Previously the natives received \$70 a ton for them. Now they only receive \$45 to \$50 per ton. The absence of German competition enabled the combine to effect this hold-up on producers. Both producer and consumer are being fleeced to the tune of increased profits of about 80 per cent. Where did the difference go? It went into profits. One firm had an annual profit averaging \$451,000 before the war (\$400,000 in 1914). In 1915 its profits were \$745,000. Another company that had \$285,000 profits before the war netted \$475,000 last year. And these profits left huge undisclosed reserves to cover war profits taxes.

On the Gold Coast, not far away, the great Wholesale Societies of Great Britain are handling these palm kernels and there the native producers are getting \$15 a ton more for their products than the combine pays in Nigeria. In Sierra Leone, further west, the natives receive \$15 to \$25 more per ton than the combine pays producers, who are forced to sell in Nigeria to it. One acquainted with the methods of trusts and combines can readily understand the desire of the interests to exclude outside competition in its endeavor to purchase these properties. But what was the method of doing it? The contention was that the property should not be in danger of passing into the hands of neutrals and perhaps from them to the Germans, in other words, the patriotic appeal. What guarantee could any combine give of retaining property from an enemy when it robs both producer and consumer in the life and death struggle of the nation with that enemy. The strength of the

Wholesale Societies in the nearby states may also have had an influence in the strong desire of the combine to make solid its dealings on palm kernels. Personal profit first, last and all the time is the motto of the trusts in any country whatsoever. But the British government sternly put its foot down on all attempts at exclusive sale, leaving all purchasers free to bid. It is regrettable the Canadian government does not as readily realize its duty, instead of creating a piece of machinery for trust control which to call ridiculous would be to praise.

We are receiving many inquiries from farmers who want to borrow six per cent. money from their Provincial government. There is no six per cent. money yet available thru the governments. Legislation is now being prepared in all the three provinces, but it must pass the legislature before it will become effective and it is not at all likely that the Government Mortgage schemes will be operating before April or May or possibly mid-summer at the very earliest. Just as soon as there is any cheap government money available The Guide will announce the fact prominently so that every reader will see it.

The Toronto News has a regular habit now of comparing Premier Borden to Abraham Lincoln and insists that Borden is the modern Lincoln. It may be so, but it seems to us that Lincoln would hardly have countenanced the goings on that Borden has winked at.

Almost any ordinary man can become a lawyer; it does not take a man with gigantic intellect to become a preacher; it requires greater brains than either to make a really successful farmer.

Pure bred poultry finds a readier market and usually has a greater selling value.



### THE GOVERNMENT'S IDEA OF ECONOMY

The Finance Minister, with all his talk of economy takes care that the Big Interests are not disturbed in their profiteering



# Party Subserviency in Canada

## I.—Where the existing party system has landed the Dominion

By EDWARD PORRITT

In discussing party conditions in Canada one fact must always be kept in mind. To use a much hackneyed phrase that was coined by Cleveland at a crisis during his first term as president at Washington, it is a condition and not a theory that confronts the Canadian people. It is a condition that has continuously confronted Canada since the beginning of the Liberal regime at Ottawa in 1896. Again and again this condition has been stated on the platform and in the press, but no Canadian has stated it in fewer words or to better effect than Dr. Andrew Macphail, of Montreal, in the *Essays on Politics* which he published in 1909.

"We in Canada," Dr. Macphail then wrote, "pretend that we are living under British institutions. In reality we are not. We are living under the government of an interested class, who find a party in power and keep it there until it becomes too corrupt to be kept there any longer, when it seizes upon the other party and proceeds to corrupt it."

In 1909, when Dr. Macphail wrote this description of governmental and party conditions, he obviously had in mind Canadian experience only from 1878 to 1909, for it has never been suggested that the Mackenzie government of 1873-78 was subservient to the governing class. It went to its downfall at the general election of 1878. It well knew that it was going to its downfall, because it would not swerve from its democratic principles to obey the manufacturing interests of Ontario and Quebec. But since Dr. Macphail wrote this indictment Canada has had seven more years of these party conditions. It has seen one party for which the governing class had for the time being no further use dislodged from power after it had subserviently done the bidding of the governing class for fifteen years, and another party, quite as subservient, put in its place at Ottawa.

In particular Canada has, since Dr. Macphail wrote, had the spectacle of the organization of the Borden government in 1911. Then, it will be recalled, the governing class dictated to the incoming Premier, on whom he must bestow the important portfolio of Minister of Finance; and in the exercise of its power the governing class nominated to this office a man who was not even in the House of Commons, who had not gone thru a kindergarten stage of political service, who had never faced a constituency at an election, and who was quite without experience in parliamentary or public administrative work.

Moreover, since 1909, when Dr. Macphail wrote his epitome of party and governmental conditions, Canada has had an opportunity of realizing that in war time as well as in peace time, in years of the gravest stress as well as in years of prosperity, when all is well with the Dominion, with the Empire and with civilization, the party that is in power must never forget the class at whose hands it received power, and war or no war it must forward the interests of this class. The higher tariff of 1915 and the several railway deals since August, 1914, are proof that no matter how grave may be the crisis that confronts the Dominion and the Empire, the governing class must be permitted and helped to levy its increasing toll on the Canadian people.

The task that will confront Canada at the end of the war will be to restore, or to give real democratic effectiveness to the Canadian system of responsible and representative government, and thereby to effect the dislodgement at Ottawa of a governing class which uses the party system, the representative system, and government generally, to the ends described by Dr. Macphail.

### The Party System Strongly Intact

It cannot with accuracy be said that the party system in Canada has broken down. Every party heeler and every political mechanic in every riding and constituency in the Dominion knows that it has not broken down. So do the merchants who are on the patronage lists, and so does every claimant for a position in the civil service at Ottawa. It is only necessary to look on for a session at Ottawa to realize that the party system in Canada is intact. Every caucus and every division is proof of this. The Hansards are full of such proof, and the same fact is emphasized by the subserviency of the daily press, with the exception of here and there an independent newspaper, from Halifax to Victoria.

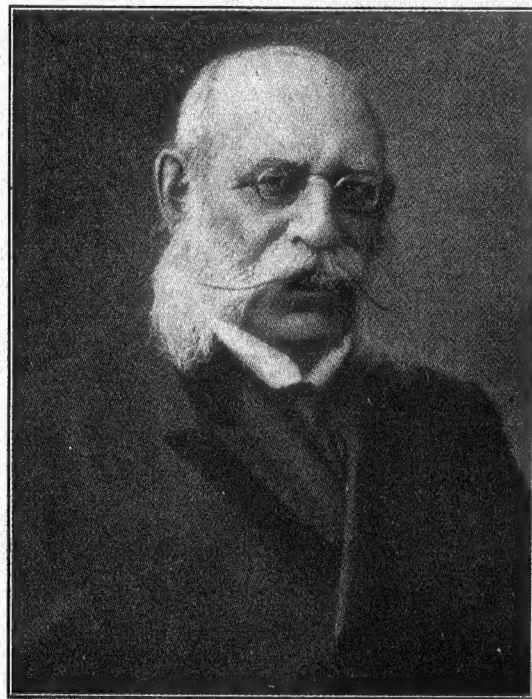
It is no exaggeration to say that the party system in Canada has a greater hold on the people than the party system has in England or even in the United States, for in the United States there is always a tremendously large unattached vote that at each recurring election is a source of much anxiety to the bosses, and also to the political mechanics who run the local machines and round up voters to the polls.

The party system is still intact and in good working order. It is in as good running order as ever it was. The recent Liberal conference at Ottawa, to which *The Grain Growers' Guide* called attention on its editorial pages in the issue of August 30, 1916, is proof that the system is still in first class working order. That conference is proof that in or out of power the party leaders are careful to keep the machine going, and that they rely on the heelers in the constituencies to work

to the same end. The Ottawa conference of July last, and the platform that was then framed, are in fact proof, as was pointed out in *The Guide* editorial, that the leaders of the Liberal party are moving to get their organization and their party into such shape as to be ready to serve the governing class again, as from 1896 to 1911. That will be when the governing class concludes that it has used the Conservative party as long as it is desirable or politic, and that continuity of the stream of advantages and privileges will be best ensured by once more giving the Liberals a turn of power at Ottawa.

### The Party System not at Fault

Nobody will venture the assertion that the party system in Canada has broken down, because there is absolutely no basis for such an assertion. What has happened is that since 1896 the party system in Canada has been warped from its original intent and purpose. A party system, whether of two parties, such as exists in Canada and the United States, or



SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

the most uncompromising foe of the "governing class" that Canada has ever had. He fell a victim to it when Laurier was returned in 1896. He should have been Minister of Finance but the "Class" would not tolerate him and his great power for good was very largely lost to the people of Canada.

of groups of parties, such as have existed at Westminster since the dawn of radicalism in England and Scotland towards the end of the eighteenth century, must exist in every country with parliamentary institutions. Just as soon as the English people made an end to the arbitrary rule of the Stuarts, just as soon as the last of the Stuarts had been exported to France, and England began to import kings, first from Holland and next from Germany, to rule under the limits of constitutional monarchy, a party system came into existence. Out of it at once began the development of government by party, parliament and cabinet with which we are familiar today. It is inconceivable to me to think of England without a party system, just as it would be inconceivable to think of England without the House of Commons and popular elections.

Between 1841 and 1849, exactly the same system—representative institutions, political parties and a cabinet holding its tenure by virtue of its ability to command a majority in the House of Commons—was developed and firmly established in Canada. There had been political parties in Canada long before responsible government was established in 1841-49, and between 1841 and 1866 some of the best results ever accruing from the existence of a radical or forward party had been achieved in the legislature of the united provinces, by the radicals or liberals of Upper Canada.

It is exhilarating to read the history and appraise the beneficent social results of the radical movement in Upper Canada from 1828 to 1866. It would be well if the history of these years were written in popular form. In spite of enormous handicaps and obstacles, democracy went forward with a firm stride in the epoch-making years from 1841 to 1866. These were the years when the political civilization of Upper and Lower Canada was being developed, when old world laws and usages adopted from English law, and imported in bulk in the first decade of Upper Canada, were being thrust aside, and more democratic political and social conditions were being established; when, in a word, a nation, with even more political freedom than was then enjoyed in any other country

of the world, was being created out of what not many years before had been two backwoods provinces under crown colony rule.

The history of these years, and the part that the radicals of Upper Canada had in the creation of the democratic political civilization of Upper and Lower Canada that existed on the eve of Confederation, would be stimulating reading in these days when party conditions in Canada are so disheartening, when a governing class is firmly in the saddle, when so much political work in the interest of the farmers and wage and salary earners of the Dominion is so obviously needing to be done, and when neither of the political parties can be depended on to undertake this work and carry the Dominion forward on democratic lines.

### Canada's Radicalism Led the World

In those years of amazing political growth and development, when political civilization in the old united provinces, democratic in character and eminently beneficent in its social results, was made more quickly than ever before or since in any part of the English speaking world, responsible government was secured for all the British North American provinces. Incidentally as the direct and immediate result of the work of Canadian radicals, responsible government was conferred by parliament at Westminster on the other British colonies in Australia and South Africa.

Responsible government was secured for Canada by a political party. It was secured by the party of which Baldwin and Lafontaine and Howe were the leaders. They were helped by great colonial statesmen like Sydenham and Elgin, and by such British statesmen as Durham, Russell, Peel and Newcastle. Whatever political conditions might have been before 1841, a party system became inevitable, and essential, when on the representative system as it had been developed and worked in Canada from 1791 to 1841 there was grafted the democratic and beneficent system of responsible government.

Political conditions in Canada today, with all the power that accrues from them to the governing class, are not due to any organic or inherent weakness in the system of political parties. They are due to the fact that the people of Canada, for the most part closely occupied with earning their living, have permitted the leaders of both the Conservative and the Liberal parties to divert the parties to the service of the governing class, and the governing class in thus capturing and hamstringing first the Conservative party—1878-1896—and then the Liberal party—1896-1911—and again in 1911 the Conservative party, used its victory to achieve its goal. That goal, it need not be said, was the control, as far as was necessary for its purpose, of parliament and the cabinet.

From its own point of view, the policies and tactics of the governing class in Dominion politics since 1878 have been completely successful. The governing class in Canada has succeeded far more completely than the governing class in the United States, for it is only when the Republican party is in power at Washington that the governing class in the United States—similarly composed and with similar aims to the governing class in Canada—can now-a-days carry its schemes. Cleveland had no use for the governing class that had been in control at Washington from the end of the civil war to the presidential election of 1884, at which Blaine and the Republican party were defeated. Had Cleveland been subservient to the governing class he would never have accepted the Wilson tariff bill of 1894, nor would he have written his famous letter to Catchings—August 27, 1894—in which he denounced the "communism of pelf" that held the tariff politicians and the tariff barons together.

Had the governing class of the United States controlled both parties at Washington as the governing class controls both parties at Ottawa, there would never have been during Wilson's presidency the general lowering of the tariff in 1913, the rural credits legislation or the child labor law by which national protection is extended to the children of the most backward states. The governing class in the United States has for sixty years controlled, or partly controlled, the Republican party. Since the end of the seventies the Republican party has existed thru its subserviency to the governing class, especially to the high tariff division of the governing class, for since that time it has had no policy but that of high protection. But unlike the governing class in Canada, the governing class in the United States has never controlled both political parties in federal politics, and the day seems now remote when it will be able to control the Democratic as well as the Republican party.

There has always been at Washington a strong opposition to the governing class, and since 1901-1909 the governing class of the United States has had to realize and concede that it cannot always control the Republican party. During Roosevelt's presidency there was a decided revolt against its control, and while President Wilson and the Democratic Congress have been in power the governing class has lost control at Washington. The control of the governing class in the United States is thus not a continuing control like that exercised by the similar class in Canada.



# The World's Meat Supply

*Rise and Fall of livestock population---Supply and Consumption per capita in different countries.  
Effects of War---Percentage of meat to other foods*

Thruout the world cattle are hardly increasing in number, sheep are declining and swine are increasing. A comparison with increasing population will show sheep are far from maintaining their numbers, that cattle are scarcely doing so, and that tho there has been some gain in the number of swine, it has been small. The United States is the most prominent nation in the production and consumption of meat. The number of cattle on farms and ranges in United States reached its height about 1907, when the estimated number was 72,534,000. Cattle declined to 56,500,000 in 1913, and in 1916 the figure was 61,441,000. The number of cattle in Canada has not increased in the last five years, but has rather been on the decrease recently. It is approximately 6,500,000 at present. The following table gives some idea of the total cattle and the cattle per capita in various countries. It must not be assumed, however, that numbers alone represent their meat-producing value. The cattle of the United Kingdom, we believe, would be found to be worth more on the average for meat production than the cattle of any other country, not only because scientific breeding has reached its greatest perfection there, but also because feeding and finishing is more carefully carried on. The cattle of Brazil would perhaps be one of the poorest, lacking not only the results of improved breeding in conformation, but they would also be nearly all range stock and more subject to diseases of the tropical regions.

Cattle in Different Countries

Country	Cattle	Per capita
United States	61,440,000	.60
Russian Empire	62,000,000	.54
Argentina (1911)	30,000,000	3.60
United Kingdom (1913)	12,000,000	.26
Brazil	31,000,000	.31
Germany (1912)	21,000,000	.37
France (1911)	15,000,000	2.4
Australia (1912)	11,560,000	2.0
New Zealand (1911)	2,020,000	.32
Austria-Hungary (1910)	16,000,000	.75
Canada	6,066,000	1.18
British S. Africa	7,000,000	.18
Italy (1908)	6,200,000	8.00
Uruguay	9,000,000	

Uruguay and Argentina stand out prominently as the two greatest cattle countries in proportion to population, particularly the former. That is a small republic on the Atlantic coast just south of Brazil. Its lands are admirably adapted for cattle raising, but not finishing, so that most of its cattle are sold for jerked beef and beef extract. The same is done with the Brazilian product.

Tho there is not a great change in the production of cattle in these countries in recent years, the number in proportion to the population is steadily diminishing. In 1908 we had 1.13 animals per head of population, and in 1914 only three-quarters of one animal per person. The prominent countries in which cattle seem to be materially increasing at present are United States, Uruguay, Asiatic Russia, British East and South Africa, German East Africa and Denmark. Cattle have been decreasing recently in Argentina, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Germany, Bulgaria and European Russia. Countries where the production of cattle seems to be remaining stationary are the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Japan and Hungary. China is not included in any of these calculations, as no statistics are available. The production of pork predominates there, as it furnishes most cheaply the greatest amount of meat for the very dense population. This is the experience of 40 centuries of agriculture, so that the reduction of farms to only a few acres has enabled practically nothing but the hog to survive. Brazil and Rhodesia (S. Africa) seem to offer the greatest possibilities for a rapid and early increase in beef production, at least under range conditions.

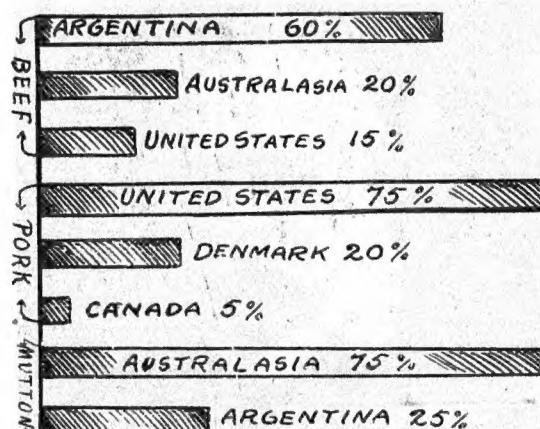
Canadian exports of cattle were as high as 213,000 in 1898. This number decreased to 44,000 in 1913. In that year the United States market was thrown open, and we exported 219,729 in 1914. In 1915 we exported 185,903 head, and in 1916 (ending March 31) 241,560, practically all of which went to the United States.

## Decline of Sheep

The number of sheep in the world is steadily declining. It would seem that sheep, even tho they produce both meat and wool, are steadily being displaced by more economic animals. Of course, this varies in different countries and at different times. At present sheep are undoubtedly one of the most profitable of all livestock in Canada, both on account of the unusual prices and the immense pastoral resources we possess. The conflict of range and farm has reduced both cattle and sheep, but in this process sheep have and will suffer much more than cattle. The latter are better able to readapt themselves to more intensive farming, while sheep are tending to gradually lessen in numbers under

The figures in this article are practically all taken from a very complete bulletin, "The Meat Situation in the United States," issued July 3, 1916, and edited by Geo. K. Holmes. They may not all be absolutely correct, but they are as nearly so as possible to get, and give the world's situation in a very concise manner indeed. Anyone interested in keeping statistics might well preserve these figures.

such conditions. United States passed rapidly into range conditions, and is passing rapidly out of it. Canada is undergoing the same evolution. Farms are rapidly encroaching on the range in Argentina. Great droughts are persistently destroying vast numbers of sheep in Australia. It would seem quite probable Asiatic Russia will make great strides in this line in the next decade or two. The sheep exports of the nine principal exporting coun-



Approximate contributions to total world's export trade in beef, pork and mutton, made by different countries

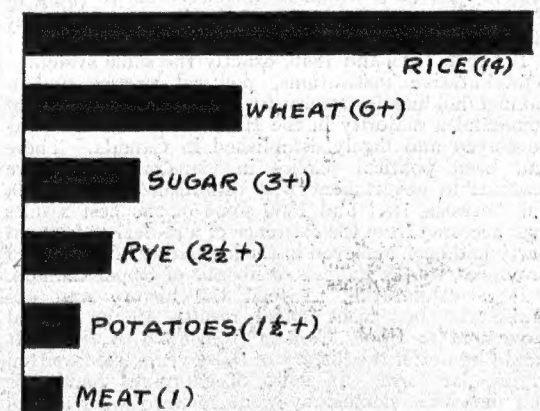
tries 20 years ago was 50 per cent. greater than those of cattle, or about 1,500,000 head, but the number has dwindled more than have those of cattle. By 1912 the total world's export of sheep was 695,000. Nearly a quarter of the exports of sheep from United States came to Canada in 1895-1904. This number increased to 94 per cent in 1913. Practically all the rest from United States went to the United Kingdom.

## Sheep in Different Countries

Country	Sheep	Per capita
Australia	83,240,000	17.5
Argentina	80,000,000	9.75
United States	49,000,000	.58
New Zealand	24,270,000	22.70
United Kingdom	27,550,000	.6
Germany	5,780,000	.08
France	16,425,000	.41
Austria-Hungary	9,000,000	.41
Russian Empire	77,300,000	1.27
Canada	2,000,000	.25
British S. Africa (1912)	36,000,000	5.78
Italy (1908)	11,200,000	.33
Spain (1912)	15,800,000	.80
Uruguay (1909)	26,300,000	25.2
Algeria (1917)	9,600,000	1.5
Brazil	10,650,000	.43

## Increase of Swine

United States produces three-quarters of the world's corn crop. This has an enormous influence



Comparative total energy or food producing power of the different world-crops as now produced. Meat is figured as 1.

on the production of swine in that country, and the presence or absence of corn has generally a great influence in other countries. Other factors influencing the numbers of sheep and swine, such as range, climate, disease, have tremendous influence. As

previously mentioned, the greatest factor making for the increase of swine is their rapid rate of reproduction, their adaptation to intensive farming conditions, their rapid and their economical production of food for human consumption. The greatest swine-producing countries outside of China are United States, Argentina Austria-Hungary, Canada, France, Germany, European Russia and the United Kingdom, and the number of swine in United States in June, 1910, was about equal to that in all the other countries just mentioned. Great fluctuations occur in the numbers of swine owing to the prevalence of disease, such as cholera. In two years the number of swine in United States was reduced 6,500,000 thru cholera, but in two years the number increased over 9,000,000, and this year was again 68,000,000. From 1911 to 1916 the number of swine in Canada decreased from 3,600,000 to 3,100,000 (1915) in spite of an increase in our farms. Denmark increased her swine from 829,000 in 1893 to 1,457,000 in 1903. Six years later this was still only 1,468,000. This may be about the limit of Denmark's production, since swine-raising there depends on dairying. Germany more than doubled her swine production in 21 years. It was 25,600,000 in 1913. She stands next to United States (except China), and feeds potatoes extensively instead of corn. Generally speaking, swine have been showing a declining ratio to population in Australia, Canada, Chile, the United Kingdom and some Balkan countries.

## Swine in Different Countries

Country	Swine	Per capita
United States	68,000,000	.67
United Kingdom	3,300,000	.07
Germany	22,000,000	.38
Austria-Hungary	13,250,000	.34
France	6,800,000	.43
Argentina	3,500,000	.43
Australia	840,000	.35
New Zealand	350,000	.35
Brazil	18,000,000	.74
Canada (1915)	3,100,000	.42

## Effects of War

There is no reason to doubt that the war will have made tremendous inroads into the livestock of all the belligerent countries. Not only will stock be slaughtered for food, but thru lack of feed. The unusual prices of grain is causing a reduction in stock, particularly swine, for tho the price of hogs is abnormally high, it has scarcely kept pace with the prices of grain. This, added to the shortage of labor, is making many farmers sell their stock rather than take a chance on feeding it grain at present prices. Stock prices, war or no war, will be high next spring, but with war still on, it seems likely they will establish sky records.

The rebellion in Cuba preceding the loss of that country to Spain reduced the cattle and sheep about 85 per cent. and the swine 40 per cent. In the devastated area practically no stock was left. At the conclusion of the Boer war the Orange Free State was practically depleted of livestock. The British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries estimates that during the year ending June, 1915, the cattle in the United Kingdom decreased one-tenth of one per cent., sheep increased 1.1 per cent., and swine decreased four per cent.

The Department of Agriculture of France estimated that from Dec. 1, 1913, to July 1, 1915, in the territory unoccupied by the enemy, cattle decreased 17 per cent., sheep 16.8 per cent., and swine 22.1 per cent. The Allies have drawn heavily on Australian, South American and North American supplies, disturbing the conditions of meat distribution to a great extent in these areas. There is little question but the same has happened even more so with the Central Powers and in the nearby continental countries from which the economic maelstrom caused by abnormal prices in Germany has drawn huge supplies.

## Position of Meat as Food

It may be interesting to know that meat and meat products form but a very small part of the world's food. The meat production of the world is somewhere about 60 billion pounds, or more. A diagram in this article shows the small percentage of this compared to the energy produced by the principal grain crops. The people of a few countries eat most of the meat, and most of the meat is produced in a few countries. United States is the greatest producer and consumer. The percentage of the world's meat production that is exported is 7.7 per cent. This is mostly done by about nine countries. The percentage of the world's export trade in 1912 was about as follows:

Argentina and Uruguay	36
United States	31.1
Australia and New Zealand	18.7

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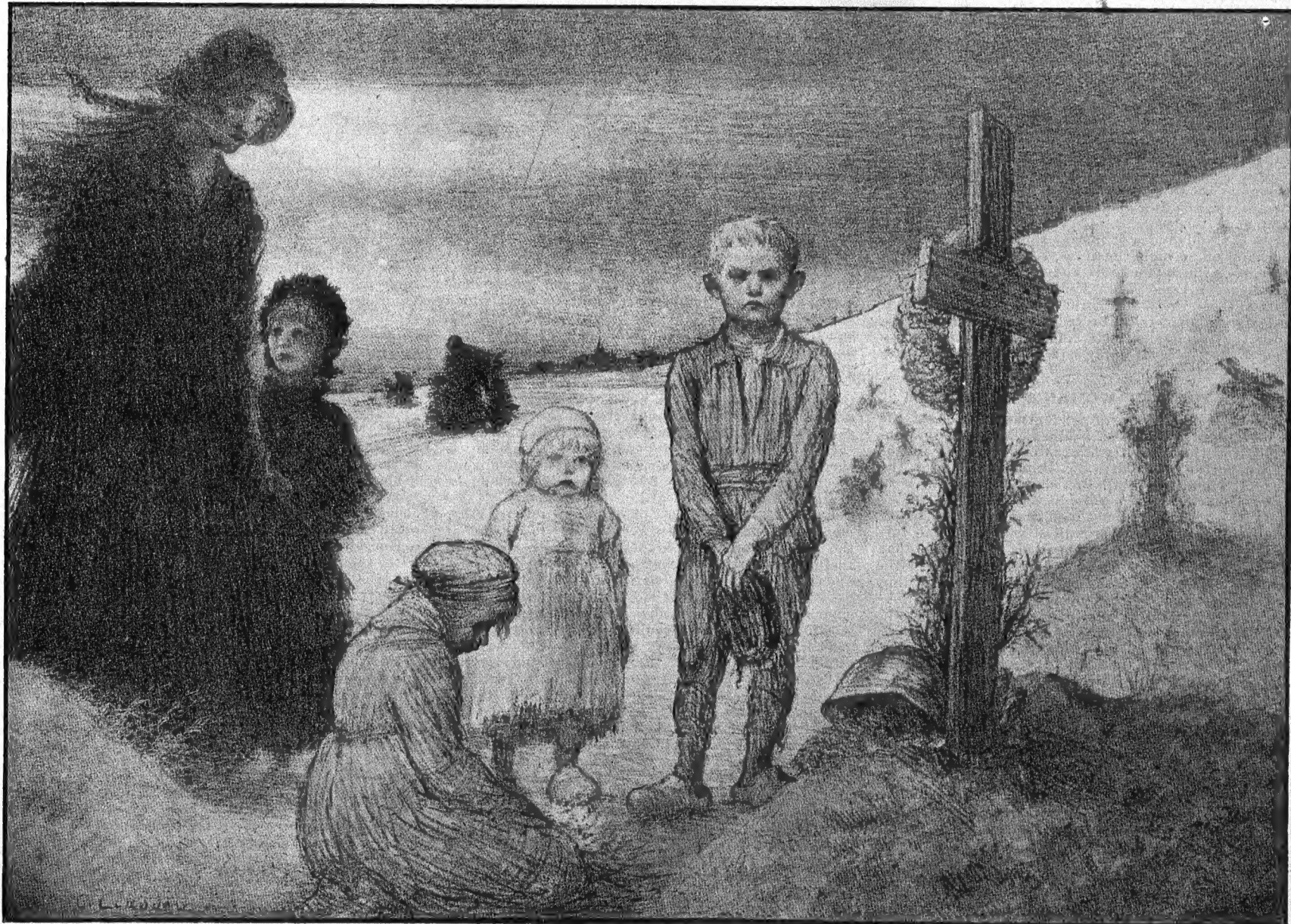


# THE SPIRIT OF THE SEASON ON THE BATTLEFIELD

## PEACE IN THE MIDST OF WAR



"For His Mother": The Kiss by Proxy. By Dumas.



"The Field of Sacrifice": The Mystic Meeting of His Kith and Kin. By C. Leandre.  
—Reproduced by Special Permission of The Graphic, London, England.



# The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

## MUST LOOK AT THE OTHER SIDE

While it would be manifestly unjust to say that every able-bodied man who says that this war must be fought to a finish and doesn't go to fight is a coward, it is reasonable to look for the greatest diffidence in setting forth this point of view on the part of non-participants.

One might expect a certain self-consciousness on the part of the man who, while caring for his own wife and children, is condemning the wife of the poor conscript in England to widowhood and his children to ignorance and child labor. And that is what it means when he says that this war must go on until Germany is brought to her knees. It means that the family of another man is to be forced to suffer a destitution he cannot face for his own.

No man has a right to express such an opinion lightly. He is under a moral obligation to weigh all the evidence carefully and with as little prejudice as possible, before he arrives at such a conclusion. He has a right to ask himself, and look diligently for the answer to the question, whether the destruction of armament has ever cured a nation of the desire to fight. He has a right to make sure that his desire for the continuation of the war is not merely prompted by a thirst for revenge. He is under the greatest moral obligation to read every argument put forth by those who believe that peace is feasible and to weigh the evidence conscientiously. The man who, staying comfortably at home himself, condemns, without the gravest questioning, his brother and his neighbor and his neighbor's son to blindness, premature old age and insanity, must surely have the greatest difficulty in justifying his position to his own conscience and to the world at large.

## ANOTHER DRY PROVINCE

With the overwhelming vote in favor of closing the Saskatchewan liquor stores, Canada has gone dry from the western boundary of the province of Quebec to the Pacific Ocean. It remains now for the temperance forces to put a stop to the absurd regulation which makes it possible for a Manitoba brewer to distill liquor for Saskatchewan consumption and vice versa. Prohibition of the manufacture and importation of liquor in temperance provinces is the next inevitable step in stamping out this great national menace to good health, good government and good business.

As it stands today it is easy for the man of means accustomed to doing business, to write out an order and have the liquor delivered from the brewery of the next province to his home but it is much more difficult for the day laborer. One may argue that the day laborer is better without it, but if he is, so is the professional man, and we should adjust the law so that it shall apply equally to rich and poor.

## THE FOREIGN WOMAN'S FRANCHISE

When a coincidence of engagements brought Sir Robert Borden and Mrs. Nellie L. McClung to Winnipeg together recently Mrs. McClung made use of the opportunity to ask the Premier to grant the federal franchise to all British and Canadian born women, excluding the foreign born women.

In this Mrs. McClung was speaking for herself alone and not for the organized women of the suffrage provinces, and it seems to me regrettable that she should have spoken at all in this vein without first having the request endorsed by the leading suffrage workers. Many of our women would probably believe, as Mrs. McClung does, that it would be unwise to extend this privilege today to foreign born women, but we hope that the majority of the women who fought and won the suffrage fight on the ground that democracy is right still believe in democracy.

Personally if I had a religious faith or a political conviction which wouldn't stand the test of a great crisis, and which had to be discarded whenever an emergency arose I would rise up and take it out and bury it in a nice deep grave, and pray that it might have no resurrection day.

So it seems to me that if democracy is good when applied to ourselves it is good when applied to the Icelandic women who worked so hard to get the vote, and to the Polish and Ruthenian and other women who took a keener interest in the suffrage petition than many of our British women.

Mrs. McClung also overlooked the fact that unless a discrimination is to be made between provinces it would mean dis-franchising the foreign born

women in Manitoba and British Columbia, always a difficult thing to do and a thankless task for any government to undertake.

I am sorry to have to disagree unalterably in this matter with Mrs. McClung who has done and is still doing such splendid work for women, but having pointed out from the public platform, time and again the tyranny of unrepresentative government and the injustice of debarring any portion of the people from the franchise because of an accident of birth I cannot subscribe to that injustice being meted out to another woman of any nationality whatsoever.

The foreign born women are here largely as the result of the colonization program of the Dominion Government. They have come at our own urgent invitation and they will suffer just as great an injustice as we have done in the past if their point of view does not find expression in the government of the country.

For my own part I believe in democracy just as invincibly today as I did in the yesterday of my own political minority, and if a serious attempt is made to exclude these new women citizens from the franchise my tongue and pen will do their little best by way of protest.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

## TOO MUCH CIGARETTE SMOKING

Dear Miss Beynon:—One of the leading weeklies



IN THE FAR NORTH

of Eastern Canada, commenting upon the large amount of free advertising the tobacco trusts are receiving from the appeals for cigarettes, "for our boys in the trenches," says, that the government issues a weekly ration of good quality tobacco which is also quite sufficient in quantity, but the occasional debauches of poor tobacco sent in by gift fiends are doing untold harm to the men who are fighting our battles.

An officer who is in close touch with one of the Canadian training camps, says: "Many of the boys are so overpowered by cigarette poison, that they cannot dress until they have consumed a quantity of them." Another, a Colonel, writes that he is shocked by the ruin liquor and cigarettes have made among his men, twenty-five per cent. of whom he has been obliged to discard on this account.

Luther Burbank, the plant wizard, found that men who used cigarettes were unable to do any of the delicate work in his establishment, owing to their inability to concentrate their nervous force, and he ends up a long article on the evils of the habit by saying: "that no boy living would commence their use if he knew what a useless, soulless, worthless thing they would make of him."

Thomas Edison employs no person who uses cigarettes, and states that the injurious agent is principally from the burning of the paper wrapper which produces a substance called acrolein, having a violent action on the nerve centres, causing permanent and uncontrollable degeneration of the brain cells, which is very rapid in the young.

The water in which a few cigarette papers have been steeped makes an excellent rat and mouse exterminator. The London "Lancet," the foremost medical journal of the world, states that cigarette poison causes epileptic convulsions, muscular paralysis, and frequently ends in paralysis of the respiratory muscles. Numerous street car and railway companies refuse to employ users of cigarettes, and the manager of the Union Pacific railway says he would as soon go to a lunatic asylum for his employees, as hire a cigarette user.

From the front there occasionally leaks out news

of serious blunders and mistakes, also many pitiful stories of nervous collapse, and a surprising frequency of heart trouble. It would be interesting to know how much this is caused by the poisonous cigarette, so lavishly supplied by a mistaken generosity.

The grand work at the front of the Y.M.C.A. is being sadly hampered by lack of funds. Many appeals are made for reading matter and more comforts for the men. Put your money into one or all of these objects instead of sending them something that will ruin them both in body and brain.

JEAN STEVENSON.

Craigmyle, Alta.

## THE HOME NURSE

In the line of new students entering upon the stenographic course of a certain Chicago business college in September, 1914, was a young widow. She was very young even for twenty-eight, appealingly girlish, with big, surprised, blue eyes. She wore pretty little helpless-looking pumps and bits of frothy lace that seemed lost in a workaday world. While one half of her mind wearily trailed over a labyrinth of shorthand dashes and dots, the other half kept reverting anxiously to a North-side Apartment. In that apartment three awaited her homecoming; the oldest nine, the next five, while the third had not yet resigned the ardent endeavor to bring about a meeting between five rosy toes and a still rosier mouth. Those three needed her at home, and she knew it; but with a stab at her heart, she had looked facts in the face: mothering must be neglected in the sudden need of fathering.

She had answered a sharply insistent ring of her telephone one day to be told that Mr. L— had fallen with heart failure in his office.

"Why didn't you save him?" she wildly demanded of the physician who had been called three minutes previous to death and who had never seen the patient before.

"Why didn't I save him madam?" he replied. "The question is why didn't you save him?"

It may have been brutal, but it was true. In those words that Chicago physician uttered a charge that every woman of us is called upon to meet. As home-makers, as guardians of the health of our families, we are not yet awake to our primary duty in conquering the enemy, disease; our greatest fault lies in failing to check

his first advance.

Yes, her husband had often had his "bad attacks," the little widow admitted. Now that she came to think of it it was true he had seemed less vigorous month by month. His color had been peculiarly bluish, but he had made light of the trouble and she "really hadn't thought much about it."

—Sarah Comstock in "Good Housekeeping."

## THE BADNESS OF HOME COOKING

"Home cooking in these days is extremely bum," is the fling which Simeon Ford, a renowned hotel-keeper, retiring from business, has at our housewives. "Take it from me," he goes on, "home cooking nowadays helps the hotel man about as much as it does the doctors."

Housewives, he says, no longer do the cooking with their own hands, which accounts for much, but there is another difficulty: "The hotels pay more for their foodstuffs than private families do, altho they buy more. They do it to get the first pick, and the first pick is the thing the counts in food as in lots of other things."

In other words good food materials pay. They add to health and enjoyment. They save doctors' bills—and the cost of hotel dinners.

Good food pays! A weakness in our American home life is lack of respect for the splendid food materials right at hand and a lack of knowledge or care in preparing dishes from them. To a French or Italian home cook a carrot is a treasure, and a cabbage a storehouse of riches. "Good materials" doesn't necessarily mean the most expensive materials; it means the freshest and choicest of its kind. There are few of us, more particularly in rural districts, who can not have these. But we must not spoil them by neglect or bad cooking. Careless and incompetent cooks scorn or spoil raw materials which would delight the chef of one of those gorgeous hotels Mr. Ford tells about.—From The Delin-eator.



**NOTE TO DELEGATES**

Farmers, farmers' wives and daughters may come as visiting delegates and will be privileged to attend the convention meetings (but of course will not have voting powers). These, by securing standard certificates at the point where they purchased their tickets will be entitled to free return railway fare by observing the following regulations:—

"All visitors to secure the above referred to privilege must secure standard certificates at the point at which they purchase their regular railway ticket." This standard certificate will have to be turned in to the secretary (appointed for that work) for validating and will be returned to the delegates which upon presentation to the railway ticket agent will give title to free return ticket.

See next week's Guide for full outline of Convention Program.

R. C. HENDERS.

**RAVENSWORTH'S ANNUAL**

The annual meeting of the Ravensworth branch of the G.G.A. was held on December 9 and the following officers were elected for the coming year. R. G. Bertram was elected president, Jno. Keyes, vice-president; W. C. Killam, secretary-treasurer, and the following directors: Messrs. A. McCleary, G. Dunn, J. Plant, F. J. Dix and W. Finn. We have good prospects for increasing our membership for the coming year. We hope the retiring officers will still continue active connection with the work of our branch. There has been good work done in the past year in this district by the officers.

**BENITO'S ANNUAL MEETING**

The annual meeting of the Benito Grain Growers was held in the elevator hall on December 16 to receive the report of the year's work and elect officers for the ensuing year. Neil Wright was elected president, James Best vice-president, and James Patton, secretary-treasurer. The directors elected were: Messrs. D. Howe, C. Banks, R. Emmond, Jas. Robinson, T. Thompson and A. Harvey. The delegates appointed to attend the Brandon convention were the secretary, J. S. Patten, and the president, Neil Wright. There is a membership of thirty in the Benito Association.

**NINGA'S ANNUAL MEETING**

The Ninga Grain Growers held their annual meeting in the town hall, Saturday, December 9, opening promptly at 2.30, President J. A. Lyon in the chair. Attendance was good and a lively interest manifested all thru. The secretary's report showed 101 members for the year. The following officers were elected: President, A. H. Chester; vice-president, A. W. Sage; secretary-treasurer, G. H. Chapman, with a full board of directors. Eleven delegates were appointed for the Brandon convention in January. The report on the year's activities showed co-operative or collective buying in excess of any previous year, \$847.70 was sent the Central office as returns of Patriotic Acre pledges. I might say that the Association has lost its identity, many joining in with the local patriotic work in their own neighborhood. Our last stunt was a car of scrap iron and steel, proceeds to be turned over to the Red Cross Society.—Contributed by Geo. Love, secy.

**ANNUAL MEETING AT SILVERTON**

The members of the Silvertown G.G. Association held their annual meeting in the Silver Creek school house on December 9, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of winding up the year's business, receiving of new members, electing officers for the ensuing year, and for the discussion and transaction of other business. There was a good turnout of the people in the district, and special mention must be made of one member present who has passed the eighty-third milestone, has been a pioneer of the West for thirty-four years, and who contributed his membership fee for the coming year—John Peddie. Our president, Mr. McIntosh, was in the chair, and expressed his pleasure in seeing so many present at our first annual meeting. The secretary's report was then read, giving an itemized account of the year's receipts and expenditure. This report, on motion, was adopted. R. J.

# Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

Coulter was elected president for the coming year, Jas. E. Keating vice-president, Jos. A. Callin re-elected secretary, and the last year's directors all elected again, also J. McIntosh elected to make up our full number. The delegates appointed to attend the convention at Brandon were Messrs. McIntosh, Whiteman and Secretary Callin. The matter of a permanent railway agent for Silvertown on the C.N.R. was discussed, when it was unanimously agreed that our secretary take the matter up with the central secretary as to what steps to take in securing a permanent agent. Also the question of a Grain Growers' Grain Company elevator for Silvertown was discussed, and our secretary was instructed to communicate with the company re the building of an elevator at this point thru the coming summer. D. Peddie was elected as auditor for the coming year.

**SWAN RIVER ANNUAL**

The annual convention of the Swan Valley District Grain Growers was held in the Methodist Church at Kenville on Tuesday, December 12, delegates being in attendance from most of the associations in the valley. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Ed. Brown, who outlined the proposed Rural Credit Bill, and after a short discussion a resolution was passed supporting the proposed bill. The following officers were elected for 1917: President, A. McCleary, Ravensworth; vice-president, Geo. Dickerson, Kenville, and John Livesay, secretary. W. I. Ford and O. H. Spicer were nominated for district director.

**OAKVILLE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY**

The secretary of the above auxiliary reports a membership of thirty-three. They have given accounts of much profitable and successful work in the Women's Department of the Grain Growers' Guide from time to time. We will, no doubt, have a report of their activities at the Brandon convention. Other branches should take note and try to secure a large number of the women grain growers, and in this way work for the betterment of their community.

**PLANS FOR PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE**

The Grain Growers of the Portage la Prairie District Association should have before them a definite object in holding meetings this winter. Three large questions will likely come before the municipality of Portage la Prairie for ratification by vote, probably in March, namely, Rural Credit, Hail Insurance, and debentures for permanent roads and bridges. Every branch of our association should at once lay out a program of meetings for the winter, allowing ample opportunity of having these questions presented and thoroughly discussed, so that when the vote is taken the ratepayers will understand these measures and act according to their judgment.

The Protective Tariff is a problem that should be discussed in our branches this winter. Some of these meetings might take the form of debates and help to develop some of the talent that is available in every locality if brought out and encouraged. Two meetings each month should not be too much for the winter if a proper program is prepared with a definite object in view. Some of these might be afternoon and others evening meetings of a social nature. Try wherever possible to get the women and children out and make our association one in which the whole family of the farm will be interested. By working thus together we will help to further our cause in two ways. First, by creating a strong public opinion in favor of measures which we advocate, and also by the dues from increased membership—giving the central executive the money needed to extend the work.

Our Oakville branch has laid out a series of meetings, one every two weeks, every second meeting will be held in

the evening, when we will endeavor to obtain an outside speaker, such as Rev. J. S. Woodsworth, on "The Church's Place in the Community"; Hon. Ed. Brown, on "Rural Credit"; F. J. Dixon, on "Free Trade"; Reeve Muir, on "Good Roads," or R. C. Henders on "Co-operation." Every alternate meeting to be held on Saturday, when some of our own members will lead a discussion on the subjects dealt with at the meeting of two weeks before. The Municipal Hail Insurance will be discussed at an afternoon meeting by two men and a woman member of our branch. Any business may be transacted at these afternoon meetings, and they being on Saturday will allow the teachers and older scholars to be present if they wish. Some little program of music will be connected with our evening meetings, at which a small charge will be made to pay the expenses of outside talent. We are getting our program printed and sending a copy to every member of our branch. I would strongly urge upon the members of every branch in our district the desirability of getting down to business at once and making the most of the time this winter. If your officers are not wide awake and holding meetings regularly, prod them up a little—probably all they need is an expression of interest on your part. Do not be backward in communicating with your district secretary, Ben Richardson, of Beaver, or with myself if we can be of service to you.

COLIN C. BURNELL,  
Pres., Portage la Prairie  
District Association

**REGENT'S ANNUAL MEETING**

The annual meeting of the Regent, Deloraine P.O., branch of the G.G. Association was held in the C.P.R. station at Regent, on the afternoon of Tuesday, December 12. The attendance was rather small, tho there were several important questions which should have brought together all the farmers in the district. After the usual business was transacted the election of officers ensued. Alf Potter was elected president, Mel Harlton vice-president, and A. D. Longman secretary-treasurer. Messrs. Shook, McKeever, Dougall, Demasson, Gerdis and Brown were elected directors. F. E. Hockins was appointed auditor. Delegates were appointed to attend the district and provincial conventions. The date of our next meeting was set for Tuesday, January 30, at 2.30 p.m., to receive the reports of the delegates and transact any other business. Our membership for 1916 has been only sixteen, but we will try and "play our part" in a more worthy manner during the coming months.—Contributed by Secretary Longman.

**TWO CREEKS ANNUAL MEETING**

The secretary of Two Creeks G.G. Association reported receipts for the past year as \$31, made up of dues from twenty-four members of \$1.25 each and \$1.00 arrears from previous year. There had been a balance carried over from 1915 of \$6.75, making the total cash in hand this year \$37.75. The expenditure for the year was \$27.95, leaving a balance on hand of \$9.80. Thruout the year we have bought co-operatively one carload Galt coal, one carload cedar posts, 6,600 lbs. twine, 19 spools barbed wire and 120 bags flour. The total cost of these being \$1,587.70, and I estimate a saving on these at \$145. Our membership shows a slight increase over last year. Last winter we arranged a series of mock parliament debates which were well attended and followed with considerable interest. During the year we have been able to serve the district in various ways. For example, the C.P.R. intended closing our station. We took the matter up with the Railway Commission and submitted our figures, and the result was that the station was not closed. We were also successful in securing a double mail service from the trains instead of only one as formerly.

Taken on the whole, the record of our association for the past year has again been successful both in a financial and a social sense.—Reported by Jas. Morton, secretary.

**MACDONALD DISTRICT MEETING**

The annual district meeting of the Macdonald district was held at Holland on Saturday, December 16. There was a good turnout of Grain Growers and a very busy afternoon was spent.

President Barrager, of Elm Creek, opened the meeting, and after the usual preliminaries the secretary gave an account of the work done by the district association since the last meeting. Mr. Barrager gave an address on organization and the aims and objects of district meetings. Mr. Henders followed with an able address on the social and economic questions affecting the Grain Growers' Association, and also giving an account of what was being done by the various district associations he had visited. Mr. Lovie introduced the subject of Intermunicipal Hail Insurance, with the object in view of sending a resolution to the Brandon convention. Mr. Henders explained that the Hail Insurance question was already on the convention program, and it was moved and seconded that the district association heartily endorses the taking of this question up at the convention. Mr. Lovie read a resolution passed at their annual meeting regarding the high freight rates on fence posts. This resolution will be brought before the Brandon convention, and will be presented by District Director Graham and Thos. Sanderson. Mr. Graham started a discussion on the widening of sleighs. He explained that if sleighs were made the same width as wagons, autos could be run when the trails were in good condition. The subject found favor with the audience, the main argument being that when big horses were used a good deal of crowding took place. A very interesting discussion on municipal weed inspection and the making of roads came next, which showed that there was a lot of dissatisfaction as to the way the Provincial Weed Act was administered. The following officers were elected for 1917. Pres. C. Barrager, Elm Creek; vice-pres., W. J. Lovie, Holland; secretary, Thos. Wood, Elm Creek. It was agreed by the meeting that Mr. Graham be recommended as district director for 1917. This being a very difficult district to work on account of train connections, it was agreed to hold our next annual meeting at Carman, so as to give the south half of the district a chance to attend. It is the intention of the district officers to hold a meeting at Carman and Somerset in the near future. The Holland Association is going strong, doing a good co-operative business. Mr. Lovie is a secretary of the right kind.—Contributed by Thos. Wood, Dist. Sec.

**MOUNTAINSIDE GRAIN GROWERS**

The meeting of the Mountainside G.G. Association was attended by a large audience, about 90 being present. It was very encouraging to see so many visitors from Deloraine, Hazeldean and Whitewater. Mountainside should take the first opportunity of returning these friendly visits and encourage that fraternal feeling which is so necessary before much good can be accomplished by the farmers' organizations as a whole. The following officers were elected: President, J. Fleming; vice-president, A. Dougall; secretary, Geo. Rutherford; directors, Messrs. Bracken, Dougall, McCorquodale, Ransom and Carlson.

**SPRINGHILL ASSOCIATION**

The annual meeting and banquet held by the Springhill Association was a decided success, and much credit is given to the two women directors who did their full share of the canvassing for members along with the men directors, and they also took the larger share of the work necessary to make the banquet a success. A real good social time was enjoyed by all who attended the banquet and annual meeting, and this plan of having our members all join at the beginning of the year will no doubt tend to make our branch more helpful in every way. Including the membership fee in the price for tickets for the banquet will likely become an annual practice in this branch.



**PRIZE BANNER COMPETITION**

To the Local Secretary:—Every local association, as also every woman's section should have a banner or pennant of its own which should occupy a prominent place at every meeting or be left as a permanent decoration of the place in which the meetings of the local are regularly held, and which should each year form a part of the display at the great annual convention. To further this project prizes will be given for the best banners or pennants displayed in a competition by locals of the association and women's section at the forthcoming annual convention to be held in Moose Jaw in February. (Date to be announced later.)

For a couple of years the Haleyonia local has won for itself well merited recognition by its exhibition of a beautiful pennant as a part of the decoration of the building in which the annual convention of the association has been held and one or two other locals also displayed banners at Saskatoon last year adding thereby very much to the value and interest of the decorations and still more to the good name and reputation of the particular locals displaying the same. The central executive has recognized the value that such banners may have for all locals in that their possession will assist very greatly in the development of a local consciousness and a sense of pride in the local organization and its achievements and in the upbuilding of a spirit of loyalty amongst the members. It will be readily apparent also that very great interest would centre about the display of hundreds of such banners and pennants by our various locals from the walls and balcony railings of the place of meeting of the annual convention. It has been decided therefore that every local and women's section be invited to produce a pennant or banner of its own and to exhibit the same at the annual convention at Moose Jaw and that these shall be judged in the order of their merit of workmanship, design, and legend or motto and prizes awarded as hereinafter outlined.

Immediate action on the part of the secretary is imperative as there is only about seven weeks time between now and the convention. The time is quite sufficient, however, if prompt action is taken, and a special appeal is made to you to get this matter before your members and especially before your women members at the earliest possible moment. Even if it be difficult to secure a meeting during the holidays you will no doubt see many of your members during that period. Talk the matter over with them and get your women to take hold of this project. They will be interested and will produce something truly artistic. Do not let them think that it is not worth their while to enter the contest. A very simple banner or pennant may win the highest prize if the workmanship, design and legend are of a high order. For the small sum of ten cents each the central will supply you by mail with transfers of the emblem of the association, fifteen inches in diameter, quite suitable for a portion of the design even on somewhat large banners or pennants. It is suggested that immediately upon receipt of this circular the secretary write for one or more of these transfers. It will always provide a design for a beautiful cushion top even should you find it impossible to get your people to take up the banner idea, which is not at all probable if you get after it, and you will have the transfer immediately on hand so that there need be no delay in securing the same when you want to start work on the banner. As soon as your people have decided either to work a banner or to exhibit a banner which they already have, please write the central office, giving this information.

The following are the conditions under which the competition will take place:—

1.—Shape: The banners or pennants may be of any shape. 2.—Size: In size they may not be smaller than 1½ feet by 2 feet nor larger than 6 feet on any one side. 3.—Material: Any suitable material such as felt, cotton, bunting, silk, etc., may be used. 4.—Color: There is no restriction whatever as to the colors which may be used either for the background or in the lettering and ornamentation. 5.—Form: The banners

may be square, oblong, round or any other shape in any proportions desired. Either banner or pennant may be fitted with cord for hanging, with rod and cord or in any other way described and fringe, tassels, cord, etc., may be used. 6.—Design: There is only one limitation to the design. On every banner or pennant must appear the emblem of the Association. (Large transfers 10 cents each by mail). The balance of the design may be worked out in any suitable manner and may if desired include any Canadian or other British or Allied flag or ensign. 7.—Legend: Any suitable legend or motto either emblematic or plain expressing patriotic, religious, economic or co-operative sentiment may be used in the design. 8.—Time of Entry: All banners intended for the contest should be in the hands of the central committee at Regina not later than February 8, next. 9.—Who Eligible: Only local associations and women's sections of locals may contest for the prizes offered. Individuals will not be permitted to enter the contest, but any suitable banners submitted by them will be placed on exhibition. 10.—Judges: There will be an absolutely impartial committee of judges whose award will be final. 11.—Prizes: The following prizes will be given: 1st prize, \$5.00; 2nd Prize, \$4.00; 3rd Prize \$3.00; 4th Prize, \$2.00 and 5th Prize, \$1.00.

It is expected that each local entering a banner or pennant in this contest will undertake to display the same at the annual convention of the association for three successive years. The five winning banners will be given special display and all banners entering the contest will be displayed during the convention and returned to the exhibitors either at the place of meeting or by mail if that be desired. The central, however, reserves the right to copy or photograph and to use for the purposes of the association any design shown. Any local having difficulty or delay in securing material required should write central at once enclosing the necessary money together with full statement of what is wanted. A competent woman employee will promptly execute your order at one of Regina's big stores and forward your requirements by first mail. Again it is urged upon all secretaries to take immediate action in this matter, to send forthwith to the central for one or more of the transfers enclosing 10 cents each, and to notify the central as early as possible that your members will produce a banner in time for display at the big annual convention.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,  
Central Secretary.

**DISTRICT No. 13 CONVENTION**

The Grain Growers' Convention of District No. 13 was held in the High School, Wilkie, on December 7 and 8, 1916, the afternoon of the seventh being devoted to the registration of delegates and visitors and presentation of resolutions. At the session held in the evening of that day and at which the district director, W. H. Lilwall, presided, Mr. Dalmage, Mayor of Wilkie, welcomed the delegates to the town. He was followed by Councillor Clements who spoke of the part Canada is taking in the present world crisis and also the need of such an organization as the Saskatchewan G.G.A. in solving the problems of the country's future. The remainder of the evening was taken up by Mr. Murdo Cameron in presenting to the meeting in a clear and able manner the report of the committee appointed by the representatives of the Rural Municipalities in convention at Regina in November, and in answering questions relating to the findings and recommendations of that committee. That Mr. Cameron's address was greatly appreciated, was evident by the manner in which the motion that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered him, was received. After a vote of thanks had been tendered to the speakers of the evening the meeting adjourned, to meet again the following morning at 9.15.

# Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

W. H. Lilwall called the meeting to order on December 8 and after a few introductory remarks, called for the appointing of a convention secretary, with the result that O. Stephens of the Swarthmore Association was chosen. After the minutes of the last district convention had been read and adopted Mr. Lilwall presented his address dealing with the work of the association, needed reforms and also what had been accomplished in this district during the past year. After Mr. Lilwall's report had been adopted, the following resolutions were dealt with.

1.—Resolved that the offices of the central secretary and managing director should be separated and that the managing director should devote all his time to directing the co-operative enterprise of central.

2.—Resolved that the time and place for the district convention and also the program of the convention should be left as far as possible in the hands of the Grain Growers of the district.

3.—Whereas it is reported in the press that the railroad companies, in order to relieve the car shortage situation, are making application to the Board of Railway Commissioners for an increase of the demurrage rates from the present rate of \$1.00 per 24 hours to \$4.00 per 24 hours, therefore be it resolved that this convention of Grain Growers urgently request that all demurrage rates shall be made fully reciprocal and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded by night telegram to the Board of Railway Commissioners.

4. Resolved that the convention request that such legislation shall be enacted that shall make it compulsory for all dealers in grain, coal and other commodities to accept the weights as given by municipal scales, whenever a municipality owns and operates such scales under regulations approved by the government.

5.—Whereas a quantity of gasoline and other oils sold is found by the purchaser to be unsatisfactory and whereas the purchaser has no means of determining the quality of such oils at time of purchasing: Therefore be it resolved that our executive be asked to approach the Government to have a standard of quality set for all gasoline and oil sold in the Province and that travelling inspectors be appointed to see that such standard of quality is maintained.

6.—Whereas this convention approved of the principle underlying co-operative Municipal Hail Insurance and is strongly in favor of a continuation of Municipal Hail Insurance. Therefore be it resolved that this convention is in favor of raising the flat rate of 4 cents per acre to 6 cents per acre, with an emergency clause inserted in the act that will enable the commission to raise this rate up to, but not exceeding 10 cents per acre in order to meet in any year a deficit, should such occur and if the revenue so derived, together with any surplus there may be, is still insufficient to pay all claims in full, then settlement of claims for that year shall be on a pro-rata basis and that the exemption clauses shall remain as at present, with the exception of Sec. B, which shall read 40 acres instead of 25 acres.

Mr. Snyder, principal of the High School then addressed the meeting and extended to those present an invitation to inspect the school and view the work that was being undertaken by the pupils and staff. Upon the resumption of business the question of dealing with the 1916 deficit of the Municipal Hail Insurance was taken up and after a lengthy discussion the following resolution was adopted.

7.—Resolved that this convention approves of the second recommendation of the Hail Insurance Committee in connection with the 1916 deficit.

8.—Resolved that this convention is of the opinion that the duty on wheat and wheat products should be immediately removed and so insure a free market to the south.

9.—Resolved that central be requested to have maps of the province printed, showing boundaries of districts, location of locals and unorganized country in order to facilitate the work of the various districts.

10.—Resolved that this convention is in sympathy with any movement towards the federation of the various Farmers' Organizations.

11.—Moved that this convention urge car executive to bring forcibly before the Provincial Government the necessity of inaugurating direct legislation.

12.—Resolved that the full board of directors of the Saskatchewan G.G. Association be the resolution committee and not simply the Executive Board as at present.

13.—Resolved that this convention again re-affirm our stand for the adoption of Free Trade.

The nominating of the district director for the coming year was then taken up, with the result that W. H. Lilwall was nominated by acclamation and D. C. McWhirter of Rockhaven as second choice. Owing to three towns being suggested as the most suitable place in which to hold the next convention of this district it was necessary to decide this question by voting, the result showing that the town of Unity received the majority of the votes. Resolved that all present do their utmost to ensure that an overwhelming majority of the votes cast on December 11, should be for the abolishing of the Liquor Dispensaries. This was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the Town Council and School Board for their kindness and courtesy extended to the delegates and visitors was passed and the secretary was instructed to convey this notice to the Board and Council. A vote of thanks was also tendered to the district director, W. H. Lilwall and to the convention secretary.

O. STEPHENS, Sec.

**RESOLUTION re RAILROAD**

The following resolution was passed by the Border G.G.A. at their regular meeting held December 2. "Whereas the time it requires to haul a crop from forty to fifty miles to market leaves too little time to properly prepare a sufficient acreage necessary to meet the high cost of equipment, and the heavy running expenses incidental to raising and marketing grain under such conditions and insure a net income sufficient to provide for a comfortable and decent living; and Whereas, in cases of severe acute sickness or accidents, only the very strongest constitution may survive until the delayed medical aid reaches them after a drive of from eighty to one hundred miles; and whereas, such cases with their attending sorrow and distress, have already occurred too often; and as these sad possibilities are a continual menace to us and our families, and whereas the natural regard and solicitude for the welfare of our families constrain us to remedy these conditions either by soliciting the aid of the government to cause the long promised railroad to be built thru this territory in the immediate future, or, by emigration, but "Whereas the present government has promised to give all possible aid to relieve such conditions;

"Be it resolutely resolved, by this local, that in conjunction with the efforts of the provisional railroad board we respectfully but persistently petition the governments, Dominion and Provincial, to in some way relieve these distressing conditions. Said petition to be forwarded by telegram to the Dominion and Provincial Minister of Railroads, and to the Dominion and Provisional representatives from this district, before the beginning of the new year, and again later during the session of parliament, and whereas the need is imperative, and the petition for help honorable and legitimate; be it resolved that these petitions be repeated at intervals until relief is effected; and be it further resolved that space for these resolutions be solicited in the Saskatchewan department of the Grain Growers' Guide, and also that our delegates to the district meeting have it read there, for the purpose of soliciting the co-operation of all locals in this territory."

F. G. HUNZIKER,  
Sec'y-Treas. Border G.G.A.  
Karluk, Sask.



# Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

## RETURNED SOLDIER SPEAKS

Mrs. M. D. Menzies, secretary of Rising Sun U.F.W.A. in forwarding \$1 for two new members, reports that at their last meeting, November 11, they decided to send a delegate to the convention. This club held a bazaar for Red Cross purposes on December 1, the proceeds of which amounted to \$109.50, which was better even than they anticipated. Major Aston was present at the meeting and gave a fine address on Red Cross and the war in general. He is just back from the front and was decorated with the D.S.O. His address was a great help to the bazaar.

## DARWELL LOCAL ACTIVE

Henry Davison, secretary of Darwell Local No. 621, reports that they have recently enrolled nine more new members, and hope to forward fees shortly. They canvassed every farmer in the locality and believe that they will soon have every farmer within several miles of Darwell as a member of their union. The annual meeting will be held on December 20, and will be followed by a basket social and dance.

## SHIP GRAIN CO-OPERATIVELY

The regular meeting of Dunstable local No. 345 was held on November 23, and the following business was done: Delegates were elected to attend a meeting of delegates from Onoway, Rich Valley and Dunstable locals re shipments of grain. It is possible that these locals may ship two or three cars of grain during the next three weeks. The idea is to cut out the middlemen who have been handling some of the farmers' grain at enormous profits. At this meeting it was decided that entertainments should form no part of this or future meetings, as it was impossible to do business while a crowd of people were waiting for the entertainment to commence, so, in future, dances etc., will be held on a different night to the meeting. It was also decided to support the resolution submitted by Fawn Lake Local re. fence ordinance, and a copy of same was forwarded to the central office to be brought before the convention.

## SHIPPING LIVESTOCK

The following letter has been received from A. Beeston, secretary of Leith Local union No. 591: "Please find enclosed \$7 for fourteen more members added to the roll, also resolution passed at our last meeting to come before the convention if not too late. I find the District Association recently formed here has made our union more alive than ever. I am constantly asked if different farmers can be proposed as members. Unfortunately our members are very scattered. They certainly realize the advantages in purchasing co-operatively and are taking a great interest in shipping livestock. The association shipped two carloads of hogs the other week. We have just distributed a carload of apples and a ton of honey, which we found was not enough to supply all the demands. The association ordered fifty tons of coal today and the orders that have come in more than cover the quantity. We are hoping to have the union well represented at the convention."

## FROZEN, BUT HOPEFUL

Chas. J. Robertson, secretary of Happy Valley Local No. 137, reports that their meetings have been very well attended, and everyone seems to be interested in same. However, things are not in very good shape in that district this fall as the frost spoilt the whole of the crops and money is very scarce. Many will have to have seed furnished next spring. The union has elected one delegate to attend the convention. The annual meeting took place on December 1. Mr. Robertson states

that he is leaving the district this winter, but hopes that he may be able to assist us in some other part of the province.

## PROGRESSIVE EDWELL LOCAL

F. J. Powell, secretary of Edwell local reports: This progressive local resumed its meetings on Wednesday, December 6, when quite a number of members met in the schoolhouse under the chairmanship of J. Comer. After previous minutes had been discussed and approved and various communications had been read by the secretary, it was moved by J. F. Day, seconded by S. Wyndham, that this local union of the U.F.A. places on record its hearty appreciation of the efforts made by the executive of the U.F.A. in behalf of its members and the farming community generally, and this was carried unanimously. The secretary read quotations for the supply of coal in carloads, and one of the tenders was accepted. The secretary requests all members to let him know at once their requirements so that there will be no delay. It was resolved to endeavor to have a series of papers read at the meetings during the winter months as in the past, and the secretary read a letter from the manager of the Bank of Commerce, Red Deer, offering to contribute a paper on "Insect Pests, etc.," and on the motion of J. F. Day, seconded by A. Cuddy, this offer was unanimously accepted. The secretary was instructed to thank Mr. Whitehouse for his offer and to make arrangements with him as to dates. A resolution sent in by the Pine Lake Union No. 463 was discussed, and this was dropped as its import was not quite clear. The secretary reported on the twine purchase, and report was made to the head office on same, which was not satisfactory. Lytton Hayard was nominated a member by S. Wyndham and duly elected. The meeting then adjourned to Thursday, December 28, at 8 p.m., in the schoolhouse for the annual general meeting, which all members and others will please note, and keep that evening free.

## EDWELL ROLL OF HONOR

Members who have enlisted in the C.E.F.: J. Coulthwaite, W. Ellis, J. Gowan, A. Gulliver, E. Powell, J. Marles.

## SPLENDID EDUCATIONAL WORK

W. H. Blatchford, president of Del Norte local, No. 678, reports: The annual meeting of the Del Norte local, Innisfree, was held on the afternoon of Saturday, December 9. A very large number of members were present and considerable enthusiasm was exhibited. A review of the work for the past year was of a most gratifying nature, and was, to say the least, very encouraging. It showed that considerable effort had been put forward for the educating of the people in that district along various lines. The union had been the means of securing several very prominent speakers, among whom were Mr. Ottewill, M.A., University of Alberta, who spoke on the Red Cross and Patriotic Fund; J. Adair, of Edmonton, who spoke upon Advanced Legislation Affecting the farmer. Mr. Brown, vice-president of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., who dealt with the elevator question and the marketing of grain generally; also Mr. J. W. Leedy, ex-governor of Kansas, who delivered a most magnificent address to several hundred people on "Rural Credits." The local also had established a library association and was securing books from the department of extension regularly. This review showed that the social life of the community had been greatly benefitted by the local. Social evenings now were a monthly occurrence. A splendid Christmas tree had become an annual affair, and last Christmas was made bright and happy for many poor children by the

## Saskatchewan Conventions

At Saskatoon Sask.

Agricultural Societies, January 3-5  
Livestock Associations, January 9-12

Dairymen, January 9  
Poultry Show, January 9-12

## Farmers! Grain Growers!

Why pay exorbitant prices for your flour, bran and shorts, when you can mill your own wheat? While in Saskatoon call and see the best

### Self Contained Flour Mill

In the World

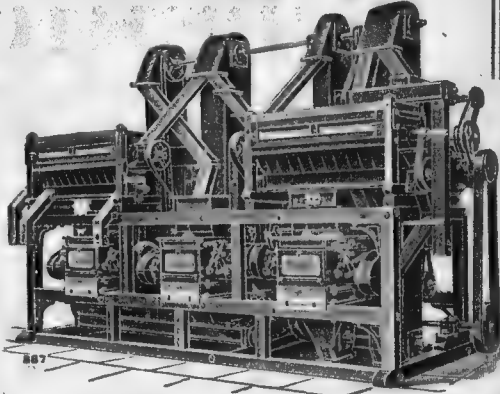
It can be erected in any shed or barn. It is of the best English make, the best material and best workmanship. Fifteen mills now in operation in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

If you cannot come to Saskatoon let us tell you where you can see a mill in your own locality. Inquiries welcomed.

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We can save you money by giving you greater value. When in Saskatoon call and let us show you the features which distinguish THE BELL from all others. If you cannot call, write us for catalog and prices.

The Saskatoon Piano Co. Limited Saskatoon, Sask.

## Modern Dentistry at Modern Prices

Extraction	\$0.50	Gold Crowns	\$7.00
Silver Fillings	\$1.00	Porcelain Crowns	\$7.00
Gold Fillings	\$2.50 up	Bridge Work (per tooth)	\$7.00
		Plates (upper or lower)	\$10.00 up

In order to insure prompt attention write a week in advance for an appointment.

21st. St. and 2nd. Ave., Saskatoon over Union Bank **Dr. J. A. MORAN** Licensed practitioner in province of Saskatchewan  
Successor to Dr. Robinson

## LAST CALL CLYDESDALE SALE

Saskatoon, January 9 to 12

During the Saskatchewan Livestock Convention, Special Offering of Dunrobin Clydesdales.

Hon. W. C. Sutherland (Proprietor) will sell by private treaty **Twelve Head Pure-Bred Registered Clydesdales**

Comprising the Stallion "Harviestoun Dale," Four Fillies (rising three), Six Brood Mares, Two Fillies (rising two), and Stallion Colt. Note Place of Sale.

24th St. and Spadina Crescent

Saskatoon, Sask.

## SASKATCHEWAN SALES

Of purebred cattle and horses, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle and Horse Breeders Association will be held next spring as follows:

Auction Sales of Cattle, Regina, March 14; Saskatoon, March 21.  
Auction Sales of Horses, Regina, March 15; Saskatoon, March 22.

ALL ENTRIES CLOSE FEB. 20th, 1917

For entry forms and regulations address:

P. F. BREDT,

Secretary, Saskatchewan Livestock Associations, REGINA, SASK.

\$69.50 and up

Write for Book



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### Galloway Manure Spreaders

Many styles and sizes, each one fully guaranteed. Read these features that make for strength and good service: Endless apron, force feed, double chain drive, all steel gear, steel tongue, and many other exclusive features. SEND FOR BIG FREE BOOK. Tells all about Galloway Farm Machinery and quotes prices that will save you many dollars. Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada, Limited Dept. 11 Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



## INDISPUTABLE PROOF OF DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR SUPERIORITY

SINCE 1892 the National Buttermakers' Association has held butter-scoring contests each year in connection with its Annual Convention; and at every such Convention, butter made from cream separated by a De Laval Separator has scored highest. This is a 100 per cent record for the De Laval. Twenty-three wins out of twenty-three contests. No room for chance there. Only unusual merit made such a record possible.

But that is not an unusual record for the De Laval. At the great National Dairy Show at Springfield, Mass., in October, 1916, butter made from De Laval-produced cream scored highest in both the creamery and dairy classes, while De Laval cream scored highest in the cream classes.

The juries at the great national and international expositions have invariably acknowledged the superiority of the De Laval. They awarded the Grand Prize to the De Laval at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, as also at Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, Paris, Brussels, and all the great world expositions for 25 years.

As a matter of fact, it is very easy to prove De Laval superiority. All that is needed is a careful comparison with any other machine, either as to design and construction, or, more important still, as to performance. But such proof is no longer necessary to a well-informed dairyman or farmer.



He has seen proof of De Laval superiority piled up and multiplied so many times that it is no longer open to question by anyone. It is an accepted fact.

If you are without a cream separator or need a new one, the only question you need to ask is, "Which is the proper size De Laval for me to buy?"

See your De Laval agent immediately, or, if you don't know him, address the nearest De Laval main office as below for any desired particulars.

### THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.  
Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos.  
Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

## The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Limited

### Grain

Operating 103 Elevators in Alberta. Grain Commission Merchants, Track Buyers. At your disposal in the marketing of your grain.

### Livestock

Offices at the Stock Yards at Calgary and Edmonton. Try the Alberta Farmers' when selling your next lot of cattle, hogs or sheep.

### Co-operative Supplies

Let us quote you on your coal, flour and feed, lumber, posts, wire, or any other car lot commodity required by you.

Address all correspondence to—

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## Horses

Auction Sales every Tuesday and Friday  
at LAYZELL'S HORSE Repository  
RIVERSIDE, CALGARY.

From two to three hundred head always on hand. Owing to the large number of Ranchers leaving for the front and the closing out of a lot of the big leases, horses in Calgary are cheap. You can buy one or a carload. We have a large stock of yearlings and two-year-olds to sell in lots to suit purchaser. Horses loaded on C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.P. free of charge.

If you want horses come to the Recognized Horse Market of Western Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE A PLEASURE

Telegraphic address: HORSES, CALGARY. Phone M 2260.

P.S.—We have horses of the blocky type. If you want horses come to Calgary where they are cheap.

distribution of two hundred pounds of toys and books, which was sent to the local by the Sunday school of the Robertson Presbyterian Church, Edmonton. The annual picnic was by far the best one held in the district and was looked forward to by everyone, and the latest effort in the form of an "At Home," consisting of a concert, supper and dance was more than likely to become an annual affair. It was shown that considerable co-operative buying had been done, and also that a 35,000 bushel elevator had been built by the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. as a result of the united efforts of the members of the local. The secretary's report was one to be proud of, showing as it did a fairly large amount of cash on hand, and also that the membership had increased from fifteen to thirty-six members in the past year. The retiring officers were re-elected, with the exception of the vice-president, and four delegates were selected to attend the convention in Edmonton next month. A strong resolution was passed supporting the Rural Hospital movement, and an appeal was sent our secretary at central regarding the very serious car shortage here.

### CREIGHTON ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of Creighton Local No. 191 was held on December 5. The following officers were elected for 1917: President, Geo. Bennett; vice-president, Joseph Hunt; treasurer, M. Armstrong; secretary, J. C. Shannon, librarian, H. G. Shannon. The union has had a very successful year, altho the membership is not up to the mark, owing no doubt to a number of the former members enlisting. The co-operative purchases were plow shares, gopher poison, binder twine, apples, honey and salt. The farmers of Creighton district are very loyal, buying from the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company and selling all livestock thru our livestock association. They have mapped out a good program for the winter and appointed a strong committee to carry it thru. They have also appointed three delegates to attend the coming convention.

### ENDORSE HOSPITAL PLAN

Mrs. M. E. Graham, secretary of Tring Local Union No. 24, reports that our official circular No. 11 was read at a meeting of the local on December 7. As this local is in Streamstown municipality, which, with three others, forms Lloydminster Hospital District, this circular re. hospitals was considered with favor and the plan proposed was unanimously endorsed. A district convention is to be held in Tring school-house on January 6, 1917, at 1 p.m. and 8 p.m. A Leap Year masquerade is also announced for December 29, 1916.

### RED CROSS DONATION

Mrs. A. R. Brunyee reports that Stretton School District had a box social and jumble sale on November 17 in aid of the Red Cross Fund, and forwarded to the Edmonton branch of that fund the sum of \$40.

### OPEN UP NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

At the special request of V. E. Skertchley, secretary of Riverton Local Union No. 339, we publish the following resolution, which is to be brought before our convention: "Whereas we consider the building of a highway for automobiles across Canada to be far less necessary than more means of transportation; Therefore, be it resolved: That steps be taken to induce the government to open the North Saskatchewan River for navigation, this being the cheapest way of increasing our means of transportation."

### CORRECTION

A mistake occurred in the underline of the Percheron mare which appeared in the issue of the Guide for December 20, page 4. This mare is "Irene," belonging to W. E. and R. C. Upper, Calgary and North Portal.

According to recent official investigations in the United States no species of tree is more susceptible to lightning stroke than any other except in so far as the species determines the height of the tree.

## DEAF? The Acousticon

Will Positively Make You Hear Again

Write or call on us and get particulars. We will gladly let you have an Acousticon on 10 days' approval for which no charge is made.

What the Acousticon is and How it is Used.

The Acousticon is an electrical hearing device adaptable to any degree of deafness, weighing but a few ounces and is so constructed that it may be worn constantly without the slightest inconvenience by any individual independent of calling. With the aid of an Acousticon impaired hearing (no matter how severe) is instantly restored. Call for demonstration or write for particulars of our free trial offer.

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The cleanest, with least ash.  
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Order before car shortage and labor shortage limits shipments.

Write for prices.

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## OUR CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE

Is now ready, and will be mailed, post paid, to any address.

Your Christmas buying will be simplified by a study of this Catalogue. It is complete in that it illustrates suitable gifts for ladies, gentlemen, children, soldiers at the front or in camp in Canada. You will find household necessities as well as articles of Jewelry, Engagement Rings, Wedding Rings, Watches, Ivory, Leather Goods, etc.

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# Control of Merchant Marine

Sir Harry Drayton Recommends Government Control

Government control and operation of the Empire's merchant marine is the radical policy advocated by Sir Harry Drayton, head of the Dominion Railway Commission and Canadian representative on the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the railway problem of the Dominion. In a memorandum recently submitted to the Imperial Trade Commission Sir Harry reviews the big increases during recent years in ocean rates, points out the restriction these rates have exercised on the development of Canada's trade with the motherland, declares his belief in the existence of a monopoly by the "conference lines" boosting rates unjustifiably, and declares that post-war conditions and the renewed competition of well-organized and well-prepared German lines necessitate the Government operation and control of carriers on the Atlantic, at least in order to secure low rates, economical conditions for water-borne freight, and the taking of due advantage of the Empire's trade opportunities arising out of war conditions.

Sir Harry's memorandum, which will be considered by the Imperial Trade Commission in preparing its report in London during the next few weeks, was presented on request of the Commission last month during its sittings in Canada. It forms in part a reply to the evidence given by Sir Norman Hill, justifying the existing rates charged by the North Atlantic lines.

## Handicap of High Insurance

The memorandum points out in the first place the handicap of high insurance rates to Canadian British trade. These rates of six shillings per cent., rising during late autumn navigation to twenty shillings per cent., constitute, Sir Harry declares, a serious barrier to British exporters, overcoming in considerable degree the effect of the British preference.

Furthermore, he urges that the German bill of lading making the carrying company liable for the seaworthiness of ships and responsible for negligence of employees also puts the British shipper at a disadvantage in competing with American or other trade rivals.

## Monopoly by "Conference Lines"

As to the North Atlantic monopoly of rates and vessels exercised by the "conference lines," Sir Harry says:

"In the Canadian trade conference lines have had for many years an actual monopoly of the line service. So far as the tramp steamer is concerned it does not offer any real competition. It cannot compete with the conference lines. The lines have regular berthage accommodation at the different loading and discharging ports, with permanent staffs. This accommodation, of necessity, the tramp steamer has not got, and without it is unable to obtain parcel lots and cargoes on the western trip. On the eastern trip, although cargoes are available, owing to the fact that the earnings of that trip must cover the cost of the round voyage, and that the tramp steamer has no passenger revenue, she can offer no real competition, and her use to the public does not consist in reducing or controlling rates, but simply that surplus bulk cargoes that the lines have been unable or unwilling to look after are carried on the tramp.

## Combines Eliminate Competition

"Whatever the reasons may be there is no doubt as to the present condition. Lines are operated in concert and combination in the Canadian trade, and competition, except a competition of service which exists more particularly in connection with the western movement, there is none. It has been eliminated by combines of many years' standing.

"Rates instead of being lowered are raised. For example, the seventeen shillings rate on carpets applicable in 1909 became in 1913 twenty-seven shillings and sixpence; the twenty shillings rate on druggists' sundries became thirty shillings, and the general hard-are rate of twenty shillings became

thirty shillings. These increases are merely illustrative, and further quotations would simply encumber the record. There is no question but that ocean rates have increased in very large percentages under conditions which would have precluded increases under a competitive condition."

## Government Operation a Necessity

After predicating high rates, the existence of a monopoly, and the lack of any effective competition, Sir Harry proceeds to draw the moral of the necessity of Government control and operation. He concludes, in part, as follows:

"I am firmly convinced that with a situation such as we have had it, with agreements between the carriers and with the absence of competition, a proper measure of sane and constructive Government control is necessary. That of itself, however, will be insufficient to cope with the situation arising on the proclamation of peace.

"On the one hand there has been a large destruction of mercantile tonnage, made up in part doubtless by new construction, but resulting on the whole in all probability in a largely decreased tonnage. On the other hand there will exist producing centres glutted with commodities they produce, and overseas markets most urgently requiring these commodities.

"So far as the Empire is concerned, over and above the tremendous industrial demands on its mercantile marine that will exist, on that mercantile marine will also be thrown the immediate necessity of transporting large bodies of troops and munitions of war to home bases. This of itself will be a tremendous task and will occupy a long time.

## Germany Not So Burdened

"Germany will be burdened by no such task, but her steamships will be immediately available for commercial work. Herr Ballin has been reported more than once as stating that it will be found that at the end of the war that Germany can mobilize for peace as rapidly as she did for war. With the whole of the German steamship companies and steamships practically in the hands of Herr Ballin and the German Government, I believe the statement credited to Herr Ballin to be correct.

"He is also reported to have said at a meeting of the Hamburg-American Line that the company's prospects for business at the conclusion of the war were excellent, and that the company during the war was constructing new tonnage so as to be fully equipped to look after the great traffic which would then be available.

"If the control of British shipping at the conclusion of the war reverts entirely to the different companies now controlling it, and is directed towards the earning of the largest immediate dividends for their shareholders, as will be the case, irrespective of the traffic securing the dividends, instead of being controlled and directed by a central authority having a full and intelligent knowledge of world-wide traffic conditions and of the commercial necessities and possibilities of the different parts of the Empire, I am convinced that great opportunities will be thrown away.

## Co-operation in Commerce Needed

"The war debts not only of the motherland but also of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the other Dominions, will be great. The interest is common to all. The resultant war burdens will certainly be eased by the adoption of a policy of ocean transportation which will insure the marketing of the products of the different parts of the Empire in the most opportune and profitable markets at the earliest possible moment after the conclusion of the war. I believe that this can be arrived at only by the fullest co-operation, the elimination of unnecessary sailings on the one hand and the increase of the sailings on the other. It certainly cannot be done by individual company effort or management.

"To meet the emergency I suggest

# There is a Gold Mine On Your Farm

Will You Develop It and Win the Reward?

Wheat is as good as Gold. The more wheat—the more gold. The man or woman who grows the best wheat will get the largest share of gold. The majority of farmers do not get as much gold out of their wheat as they should because they have not sowed the best quality of seed. The Grain Growers' Guide has purchased enough pure registered seed to sow 1,000 acres and is giving this seed away absolutely free to 1,000 farmers. This seed has been grown in the Prairie Provinces under the rules and regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and has been registered by that Association. This seed is guaranteed to be absolutely pure in variety, free from noxious weed seeds of all kinds, clean, free from small and broken kernels, plump and testing at least 95 per cent. germination. There is no better seed produced in the world. The man who sows an acre with this seed and follows the rules and regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association will start a gold mine right on his own farm. Registered seed is going to be the big demand in this country in the next two or three years and it will bring at least double the price of the ordinary seed that is shipped over the platform or sold thru the elevator. The man who starts growing pure registered seed in 1917 will protect himself against the time when wheat goes back to the old prices after the war. When his neighbor is putting his wheat thru the elevator at \$1.00 the man with pure registered seed will be getting \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bushel for all he can produce. The same applies to oats and barley. Never in the history of Western Canada have farmers appreciated the value of good seed as they do today. There is a great money-making opportunity for the first 1,000 or 1,500 farmers who will get into pure registered seed and supply it to their fellow farmers. The man who starts now with only one acre of The Guide's seed can easily have 1,000 to 2,000 bushels of pure registered seed to sell in two years. The Canadian Seed Growers' Association costs nothing to join and any farmer who follows its rules and regulations will start his own gold mine and it will be one that will never play out. Members of the C.S.G.A. have produced as high as 80 bushels of wheat to the acre and that is one of the best paying propositions in Canada.

## Mining Rules

The Guide's Pure Registered Seed consists of Marquis and Fife Wheat and Banner and Victory Oats put up in 20 lb. sacks and O.A.C. 21 Barley in 24 lb. sacks. These are the quantities best suited to seeding one quarter acre.

Any person who will collect two yearly subscriptions to The Guide, (new or renewal) at \$1.50 each and forward the \$3.00 to The Guide office will be entitled to one sack of either variety of wheat, oats or barley, described on this page free of charge.

No person may earn more than three sacks of any one variety of grain, but to everyone who earns three sacks The Guide will donate a fourth sack free of all charge.

No person will be allowed to forward his own subscription and count the same towards earning a sack of grain.

Every person making a reservation must send in his first subscription with his reservation coupon.

All seed earned will be shipped in plenty of time even for the earliest seeding.

Every winner of one or more sacks of The Guide's pure seed will be assisted to become a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and thus secure the advantages of growing pure registered seed. This seed will be accepted by the C.S.G.A. as foundation stock and entitle the holders to membership in the Association.

# \$500 IN GOLD

The Guide will hold a Seed Fair in Winnipeg in November, 1917, at which every person winning one or more sacks of pure registered seed will be entitled to exhibit one half bushel of seed grain from the progeny of The Guide's stock. The Grain Growers' Grain Company has agreed to donate \$500.00 in cash prizes, absolutely free and without reservation, as shown in the table beside.

	1st Prize	For Wheat	For Oats	For Barley
1st	.....	\$100	\$40	\$25
2nd	.....	50	20	15
3rd	.....	25	12	10
4th	.....	20	8	7
5th	.....	15	5	5
6th	.....	12	4	4
7th	.....	10	3	3
8th	.....	8	2	2
9th	.....	6	2	2
10th	.....	5	2	2
11th	.....	4	2	2
12th	.....	3	2	2
13th	.....	2	2	2
14th	.....	1	2	2
15th	.....	1	2	2
16th	.....	1	2	2
17th	.....	1	2	2
18th	.....	1	2	2
19th	.....	1	2	2
20th	.....	1	2	2
Total	.....	\$315	\$105	\$80

## The Gold Rush Is On

Already one-fourth of our gold producing pure registered seed has been taken. This seed is the scarcest article in this country and gold seekers should get after it now. If you are a gold seeker and want to join hands with The Guide in this gold rush collect your first subscription at once and send The Guide the name and address of the subscriber and the money collected. At the same time mail the coupon filled out plainly with the number of sacks you want. We will then enter your reservation and will send you full supplies for taking the rest of the subscriptions required, also our illustrated seed grain folder.

## COUPON

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

December 27th, 1916.

Gentlemen:—Please reserve for me the number of sacks of the different varieties of your pure seed as indicated below and send at once complete details of competition and seed fair and supplies necessary for taking subscriptions.

..... 20 lb. sacks of Fife Wheat and ..... 20 lb. sacks of Marquis Wheat  
..... 24 lb. sacks O.A.C. 21 Barley and ..... 20 lb. sacks of Banner Oats.  
..... 20 lb. sacks Victory Oats.

In order to entitle me to this prize free and also to enter into the \$500 Prize Competition, I will endeavor to collect the necessary number of yearly subscriptions required within six weeks from date. My first subscription is being sent with this coupon.

Name .....

P.O. ....

Write Name and Address Plainly.

Note: Thorpe Barley can no longer be supplied.



## The Nation Builders

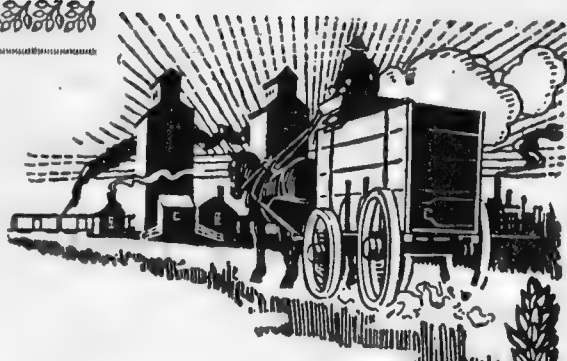
At the close of each season there is a chapter added to the history of Western Canada. A chapter of things accomplished, obstacles overcome, production bettered, distribution simplified and back of it all the guiding hand, the driving force of our progress is the man behind the plow and the man behind the desk.

The Prairie Provinces have made marvellous forward strides, thanks to the capabilities and energies of these two forces working together, but greater things are yet to be accomplished, for in the calling of the man behind the desk NEWMAN'S has produced a new standard of service for the man behind the plow with our general lines of guaranteed, quality merchandise.

Prove it by test and make out your order today.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR

THE **NEWMAN** CO.  
F.S. **WINNIPEG** CANADA



that the British Admiralty, who are probably the largest transporters of men and materials in the world today, will continue in the transportation business after the war, advised as they ought to be by those found to be the best posted as to the necessities and possibilities of the Empire's commerce and traffic. I am confident that the conference lines themselves can supply some such men.

"While in the past conditions have permitted ocean transportation to be carried on with the prime consideration of the shipowners always in view, I am convinced that with conditions as they will exist at the close of the war, in view of the necessities of the Empire, the interests of the carrier must be subordinated to those of commerce and our necessary industrial development.

### Might Use German Ships

"It does not appear that there can be any logical objection to the use by the Admiralty or any other state agency that may be adopted, of German ships in the proposed service. German ships today lie rusting in neutral harbors merely owing to the power and activities of the British navy. They are still German today, not by reason of any strength of virtue of the German nation, but merely owing to the laws of neutrality, broken and unobserved as they are by Germany whenever she conceives her interest to demand it. The outlaw is entitled to no benefits under the law that he himself repudiates and elements of justice would indeed be lacking in any peace treaty which does not recognize the work of the British navy, which does not take into account Germany's unprovoked attack on peaceful and inoffensive merchant ships, passengers and seamen, and which does not as a small measure of justice at least award all German ships in neutral harbors to Great Britain."

### Politics at Ottawa

How the Farmers' Platform was Received at Political Headquarters

Ottawa, Dec. 16.—The platform adopted by the Council of Agriculture, representing sixty thousand western farmers, has occasioned more than a ripple of interest at the Dominion capital. The possibility of a general election occurring within the next six months has naturally added to the interest in the deliberations and conclusions of the organized farmers of the west. The clear-cut and radical character of the platform adopted, it is thought, will provide a distinct line of cleavage between the reactionary and progressive elements which may ultimately lead to a change in the line-up of the political forces in Canada. It is recognized that a great deal depends upon what happens in the west. If the constituencies beyond the Great Lakes continue to send to Ottawa a large proportion, or a majority, of members who are content to line up in the House with the advocates of protection and the representatives of the big interests, fiscal and economic policies are not likely to undergo much change in the near future. On the other hand, should the West send to Parliament a preponderating representation pledged to vote for progressive policies before party protectionism with its attendant privileges, will at least compromise with progress, and the legislative trend will be in the direction of the amelioration of some of the conditions which hamper agricultural progress and make grievous the burdens of the wage-earners.

Within the past few days I have discussed the aims of the western farmers with a Canadian statesman who has in the past profited by the friendship of the big interests, and who was deserted by them when he showed an inclination to do something for the agriculturists and the wage-earners of the Dominion. He undoubtedly stated nothing but the plain truth when he said that if the farmers of the west desire to see their ideas crystallize into accepted policies they must have them advocated upon the floor of Parliament by a strong group of men ready to both talk and vote regardless of party affiliations. In thoughtful circles here that is believed to be the crux of the matter. When the west speaks unitedly and powerfully, the eastern phalanx of protec-

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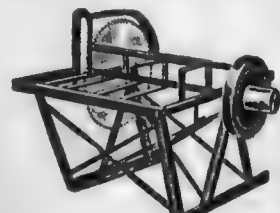
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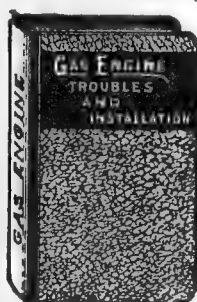
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tionists in both parties will commence to yield something, but not before.

### The Frank Party View

While the framers of the farmers' platform will doubtless agree with the foregoing, they will probably be more interested at the moment to hear of the attitude shown at the Dominion capital by the representatives of the two great parties who have been responsible for the management and mismanagement of Canadian affairs up to the present time. Were the House sitting and the members gathered in Ottawa, it would be possible to arrive at more accurate conclusions than is possible during the Parliamentary recess. The government, however, is always represented at the capital, and members of both parties are around. I have talked with ministerialists and members of the Opposition, and, from what I have been able to gather, there is no great enthusiasm in government circles for the program of the agriculturists. Supporters of the government fully realize that if there is an election and the Borden administration is maintained, it will be largely by the grace of the electorate of protectionist Ontario, whose interests have been so carefully guarded since the defeat of reciprocity. They say that if Quebec goes heavily against them, and the west and the Maritime Provinces split about even, they will have to run up a big score in Ontario to win. Any abandonment of protectionists which the party could be induced to make would not be sufficient to placate the west, while it would create hostility in the protectionist centres of the east. "We must sink or swim with our friends," they frankly state, and while some of them sympathize with the farmers, they cannot see anything but political disaster in going to their assistance.

Self-interest will prevent them from taking any such step. On the other hand, it would appear that self-interest is likely to make the protectionist wing of the Liberal party get a bit closer to the progressive policies emanating from the west, while the radical element is pleased with the majority of planks contained therein. A Liberal of prominence who is more of a Radical than he was when in power, said the other day in discussing the farmers' platform: "We can travel a long way with them, but perhaps not all the way. There is no reason why we should not be in agreement insofar as the reciprocity, free foodstuffs, free agricultural implements, lower tariff, woman franchise and income taxes are concerned. We may disagree over some of the other planks such as direct legislation, in regard to which we are not well informed in the east, but the majority of us can agree with a big part of the farmers' program."

The situation, in a word, is that insofar as the government is concerned, the determination is to continue along the line of existing policies. It will be argued that there should be no suggestion of change during the war. The Opposition, on the other hand, seems likely to maintain that while the war must be prosecuted with a vigor even greater than at present, domestic problems must not lie dormant. One thing is certain. Much will be said both for and against the platform of the Council of Agriculture at the approaching session of the House.

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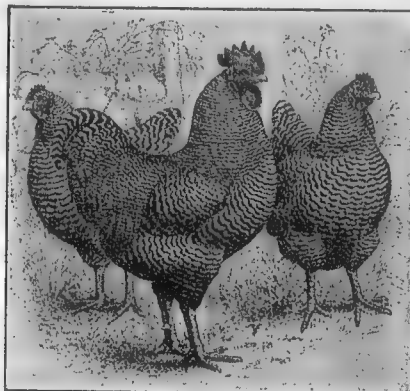
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# Preparedness for Peace

By F. J. DIXON

Who knows when the war will end? Nobody. Who doubts that it will end someday? Nobody. "This also will pass away." The question is:—What can we do to prepare for peace; what can we do to prevent a recurrence of war? There are some, Sir Rider Haggard for example, who say, "This war is only the first round," and that we must train our children to fight the German children on a much bloodier field. There are others, of whom Jerome J. Jerome is a fair representative, who hold that "When this war is over we have got to forget it. To build up barriers of hatred that shall stand between our children and our foeman's children is a crime against the future." I endorse that thought. If, for all time, men are to be either cutting each other's throats or getting ready to do so, it would be well if God should send another flood and forget to notify even Noah. It is possible to achieve permanent peace, but not until those twin children of Hell, Militarism and Protection, have been driven out of this world.

Many measures are suggested to secure permanent peace, e.g., The abolition of secret diplomacy; disarmament; the establishment of an international arbitration court with an international police force to back up its decrees; and, last but not least, a universal policy of Free Trade.

In the first three proposals we Canadians can only make our influence felt in a very indirect manner. Over our trade relations with other people we have direct control. This article will be devoted to a consideration of our trade policy. Back of the proximate causes of this war there was a predisposing cause, namely, Protection.

#### War or Free Trade

Franklin H. Giddings, professor of sociology and the history of civilization, at Columbia University, says:—"Peoples and civilizations grow. They are the supreme manifestations of 'the will to live.' They must have a place to live and room to grow. Hemmed in and denied, they burst their barriers, exploding in the wrath of war. Now two ways and only two ways have been found in human experience so far to provide for expansion by a virile people developing its own characteristic civilization. One is the acquisition of territory by purchase or conquest; the other is the removal of commercial barriers. Or, to put it bluntly and unequivocally, the choice is between war and free trade." This is so obvious that one wonders it has not received more attention. If other nations had followed Great Britain's example and adopted Free Trade the present war would never have occurred.

Apparently our statesmen have not learned this lesson, for instead of advocating Free Trade, they are urging an increase in Protection. In spite of the oft repeated statements that this is not a war on the German people, we are now experiencing a very lively propaganda on behalf of a trade war to follow the declaration of peace—a policy of permanent economic hostilities to our present enemies coupled with elaborate tariff arrangements giving privileges firstly to the countries comprising the British Empire, secondly to our Allies, and thirdly to neutrals. This proposal was given prominence by its endorsement by the Paris Conference where representatives of the Allies met to devise ways and means of closer co-operation during and after the war. The notion of reciprocal trade relations was suggested by a similar proposal which was discussed by the Central Powers, but abandoned as impractical. So this elaborate scheme is being boosted to offset a proposal which is still-born. The decision of the Paris Conference did not bind any of the nations participating, but the delegates agreed to bring the matter before their various governments and, as far as possible, work to this common end. It is very unlikely that the proposal will be put into practice; the difficulties in the way seem insuperable, but danger lies in the fact that certain privileged classes are exploiting the idea in the hope of increasing their own wealth and power.

#### Some Free Trade Figures

Let us examine one or two of the difficulties the advocates of this proposal will have to overcome. To make the

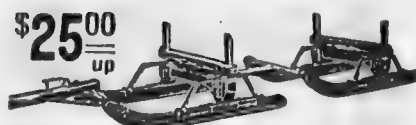
policy effective Britain would have to abandon Free Trade. In the ten years preceding the war, under a Free Trade system, Britain reduced her national debt \$300,000,000. In the same period, Germany, under Protection, increased her national debt \$400,000,000. Britain supplies the Allies with the bulk of their finance and, if, as Lloyd George says, "silver bullets are to win the war" they will be Free Trade bullets. In view of these facts it is inconceivable that British statesmen will abandon their traditional policy. But let us suppose one blind enough to attempt it and favored with the support of a majority in the House of Commons. The only way in which a trade preference could be given to Canada would be by putting a tax on food products entering Great Britain. This would raise the price of food in that country; a very undesirable thing at any time and especially so during the reconstructive period following a great war when the necessities of life are always hard enough to get without any artificial enhancement of prices. (It should be noted in parenthesis that the Grain Growers of the three Prairie Provinces have repeatedly declared that they do not wish a tax placed upon the food of the British people in order that Canadian farmers may get higher prices for their grain.)

We will assume that, disregarding the difficulties referred to, a party in Britain agrees to put a tax on food for the benefit of Canadian farmers. In return it would be expected that British manufactures would be given an additional preference in the Canadian market. To this our manufacturers are bitterly opposed. Therefore it appears that even this small part of the gigantic scheme is impracticable. If we try to imagine what our tariff relations with France, Italy, Belgium, Russia and Japan would be, to say nothing of the neutral nations, the difficulties are multiplied a thousandfold and will in all probability be too numerous for even protectionist statesmen to overcome. But if the apparently impossible is accomplished there are certain dangers attached to it of which we should beware.

#### Dangers of Protection

In the first place, if Protection makes a country strong as the advocates of this trade war, being protectionists, believe, their policy of forcing Protection, as far as in their power lies, upon the Central powers by refusing to trade with them would be, to say the least, illogical. Of course logic is not their long suit. Another example of their lack of it is found in their determination to exact a big indemnity from the enemy and yet not to import goods made in the enemy countries. Two opposite ideas which could only find entertainment synchronously in the cranium of a protectionist. There is a real danger, however, that, if this trade war is started, our present enemies may offer trade favors to the neutral nations and thus divide the world into two commercial camps always under the fear of a catastrophic military explosion. Another phase of the question we should consider is the danger of entangling alliances. What guarantee have we that our present Allies will always be our friends? Let history answer. Shakespeare says:—"The friends thou hast and their adoption tried, grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel." But nations held together by tariff arrangements are apt to chafe under the rope and if one cuts the rope the result is likely to be similar to that which occurs when the rope which holds a party of Alpine climbers together is broken.

A danger, which more directly concerns Canadians, is that of the loss of our independence. "Daughter am I in my mother's house—but mistress in my own," is Kipling's apt interpretation of Canadian sentiment. With this in mind one is alarmed when he reads that gentlemen in the British House of Commons, in order to make this trade war effective, would brush aside the treaty-making powers of the Dominions. In the debate on this matter a Mr. Hewins said:—"If you take the Empire as a unit you can give concessions and advantages to your friends which you cannot contemplate if you split it up into various separate independent Dominions each making its own treaties. It is not France, Italy or Russia who can say to us what we shall do, and certainly our own Dominions



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We will be glad to send you our booklets, prices and particulars of any of the undermentioned goods, if you will kindly place a X against any you are interested in. We know we can sell you these articles at a less price and give you more money for your Hides and Furs than any house in Canada.

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will not attempt to dictate to Great Britain what she shall do." A Mr. MacKinder followed and opined that "we ought to go to work by treating portions of the Empire as plantations."

If gentlemen of this stamp are to dominate the councils of the trade warriors, Canada and the other British Dominions will learn that "Eternal vigilance is indeed the price of liberty." We should be great fools if we sacrificed what national independence we have in order to wreak a doubtful revenge upon our present enemies.

We have been told that this is a war for Liberty and Justice. Let us keep these two words in mind when we are preparing for peace. Let us remember that war is the child of Tyranny and Slavery, and that Peace is the child of Liberty and Justice. If we will do that we shall not be likely to cut off our own nose in an attempt to spite the German face.

#### THE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT

Dr. E. F. Ladd, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College, has prepared a bulletin on the 1916 wheats, showing the milling results. In summarizing the results he shows that a carload of No. 1 Northern for which the farmer receives \$1,526.75, October 14, is worth \$1,607.34 in Minneapolis, and produces mill products worth \$2,034.88 wholesale and \$2,558.47 retail. A carload of Feed D wheat which brought the farmer \$653.01, October 14, was worth \$992.06 in Minneapolis, and when milled the products are worth \$1,660.15 wholesale and \$2,107.03 retail.

#### The World's Meat Supply

Continued from Page 8

A diagram also gives the relative proportions of the trade in different classes of meat done by different countries. One other table that is very interesting is that showing the comparative consumption of meat by different nations. The figures of population are those in the different countries at the outbreak of the war as near as can be estimated in round numbers. The meat consumption estimates are made at different times but generally comparatively recent. The "world" estimate embraces the countries mentioned as well as a few other smaller ones.

#### World's Meat-Eating Countries

Country	Present estimated Population	Per capita consumption, in lbs.
World (part of)	500,000,000	93.3
United States (1909)	102,000,000	170.6
Australia (1902)	5,000,000	262.6
New Zealand (1902)	1,100,000	212.5
United Kingdom (1906)	47,000,000	120
Germany (1913)	67,800,000	115
France (1904)	40,000,000	79
Russia (1899)	178,000,000	50.0
Argentina (1899)	8,700,000	140.0
Canada (1910)	8,000,000	137.0

There ought to be one more table to complete this article and that is one showing the total stock, total area and number of head per acre. The difficulty of getting figures of arable areas or areas suitable to stock raising in different countries renders this almost impossible. This is true, however, that Canada would rank very low in a table of this kind. It is strange that with our unlimited resources we are playing such an insignificant part in this great industry of manufacturing meat. We have had periodic fluctuations of increase but they have been spasmodic. We have had liberal amounts spent on education. There would appear to have been other causes. Two have been lack of credit and lack of freedom to markets. With these insured us there is no reason why Canada should not do great things in the next decade or two in the meat industry. The possibilities were never greater. Stock will furnish a big margin of profit for many years. It is most unfortunate that this era of high prices and prosperous looking times ahead for stock should have found our supplies so depleted. If we are left alone, however, with no handicaps in our way we should reap a fair share of the benefits to be derived from future developments.

## Fur and Hide Directory



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### DANGERS OF TOO MUCH GOLD

A curious state of affairs has recently arisen in the United States. It is particularly interesting to free traders and protectionists. The enormous increase of exports over imports in that country, much of which is due to war orders, has created what some call a "favorable balance of trade." Foreign nations not being able to send goods to the United States in exchange for all goods they receive, have had to send the only acceptable equivalent in international exchange, i.e., gold coin. This is precisely the state of affairs President McKinley, a high tariff Republican president, thought most desirable, and which he lauded in his campaign speeches, saying such excess exports would come back in "pure gold." It is the state of affairs all protectionists laud as the right and proper one, i.e., to send out of the country all the goods possible, and to take gold in exchange. A river of gold has been flowing into the United States, some \$500,000,000 in gold having reached that country from January 1 to October this year. The stream continues, and will continue.

Now, however, that the state of affairs so desired by protectionists has been brought about a cry of alarm is going up from many American financiers in New York. They call this gold a menace and would prefer to have the Allies keep it. The National City Bank of New York, said recently: "These extraordinary additions to the bank reserves of the country are undesirable. They are not required to carry on the business of the country, and if they are used as the basis of credit, the debt expansion will be of dangerous proportions. The country is doing business at this time under conditions which are calculated to encourage people to go into debt. Money is easy and interest rates are low, while the profits of business are unusually large. There is a temptation to borrow money to buy the stocks of companies making phenomenal earnings and to enlarge industries which are making such earnings. There is a demand for goods which scarcely stops at price, and with money easy and cheap there is inducement to increase the output; but every attempt to do so means further demand for labor and materials, and this tends to put our entire industrial system upon a higher level of costs. Similarly the high prices of farm products will naturally encourage farmers to borrow money to buy land. If the new supplies of gold cannot be helpfully used, and may be harmfully used, they had better not be in the country at all. If we go on receiving gold and it enters into use as a basis of credit, it will work mischief in two ways: 1. It will tend to elevate the level of costs upon which our industries are based above the level in other countries, thus making it impracticable for us to sell abroad: 2. When the balance of payments caused by this lack of sales is against us gold will go out, compelling a contraction of credits, which usually involves severe losses, and a prolonged period of depression."

After the Franco-Prussian war a peculiar state of affairs was brought about by which many French manufacturers were able to undersell German manufacturers in Germany, and they captured a large part of the trade of that country, while Germany suffered from a period of inflation and then of depression. American financial men are alarmed over the danger of an over-supply of gold. If this condition is undesirable at the present time, any approach to it is also undesirable in peace times. How, then, should the enormous exports be settled for, if not by gold? They ought to be settled for, as far as possible, by the importation of merchandise, and anything which raises obstacles to this importation helps to bring about the undesirable condition just referred to. Gold is of no use except for what it will buy. If more foreign goods can be secured in exchange for home products than we would be able to buy at home with the gold secured in exchange for our exports, then we have a distinct economic gain. Protectionists always want gold for goods and then when they get what they want in abundance, they become alarmed and squeal about it.—E. A. W.

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# Lumber for the Farmer

Kinds to Use—How to Buy Economically

Wood in one shape or another is the most universally used material for construction work on farms as well as in the cities, towns and villages that are scattered over the Western Prairies. There is an enormous supply of virgin timber available to care for the needs of the Prairie Provinces and now thru competition and co-operation the farmer can obtain lumber at any point thru the West at a price which compares reasonably with the value of lumber on the world's markets.

About three years ago the method of selling direct to the farmer in carload lots for cash was adopted by some of the western mills. This system of doing business eliminates the cost of expensive bookkeeping, credits and all losses due to open accounts and in this way the price for the product is figured down to the bare cost value plus a reasonable profit. The spread between the prices quoted by firms working on a cash basis and those of the line lumber companies is considerable, but conditions have changed so that lumber prices are reasonably low.

Today the line yards are performing a very necessary and useful function. Lumber and general building material in smaller quantities than carload lots is wanted at all times by the farmers and now that competition has done away with the former monopoly they are just as much a useful part of the rural community service as the local dry goods or hardware stores.

## Construction Materials

The general rule for outside siding is to use either 1 inch x 4 inch or 6 inch tongued and grooved fir siding or 1/2 inch x 6 inch bevel cedar siding. The cedar siding has the advantage of lightness combined with durability, but on the other hand, the tongue and grooved fir siding is very close fitting and makes a somewhat warmer wall. Fir can be used exclusively for interior finish. Edge grain flooring 1 inch x 3 inch or 4 inch will be found most satisfactory where the wear is heavy, such as in the living room, dining room or kitchen. This flooring when stained and polished is equal in appearance to high priced hardwood flooring and under ordinary conditions will last a lifetime. Slash grain flooring 1 inch x 4 inch, commonly known as flat grain flooring, which is considerably cheaper than edge grain, makes a good flooring for bedrooms, etc. Other interior finish, such as casing, base, fascia, etc., may be in slash grain fir. This brings out the beautiful figuring in this wood, which many experts consider more charming and distinctive than quartered oak. It takes stain well in any shade or color and it should not, as is sometimes done, be smeared over with paint as this only buries its beauty. By many, fir is considered superior to hardwood for interior finish because it is cheaper, costing only about one-third the price of the other, is equal in appearance and is very much easier to work.

For roofing, red cedar shingles give excellent satisfaction. A point worth remembering when laying shingles is to use galvanized or cut iron nails. Common wire nails very rapidly rust off near the head, leaving the shingles loose for the first high wind to tear off.

## How To Order

In regard to the most satisfactory way to order lumber, the advice of ten of the largest lumber companies doing business in the prairies is in effect as follows: There is no advantage to be gained by farmers clubbing together to get straight car lots of siding, shingles, etc. Any reliable lumber firm which is catering to the farmers' business is equipped to furnish a mixed car of the materials as ordered. Most firms will make up mixed carloads for the same point for different customers. In doing so they will load each order separately, mark each so that they may be unloaded without confusion and make out separate invoices for each. It is scarcely necessary to mention here that such articles as cement and brick, especially when ordered in any quantity,

can not be loaded in the same car at the lumber rate for freight. Such articles have to take a local rate when loaded with lumber and if the haul is any great distance, they should be bought locally. When ordering, one firm suggests that the farmer should try and learn the grades and different kinds of lumber when possible as a good many times when erecting a building No. 2 material would answer just as well as No. 1. They say that nine times out of ten the farmer will specify a certain kind of siding when a different kind would be just as good or possibly better and sometimes on the same grade having a little different shape he could save several dollars per thousand.


It is wasteful also to order definite length for any lumber other than straight dimension timbers. Most of the British Columbia mills conform to certain recognized regulations and all quotations are based upon a standard list. Dimension timbers are quoted in specified lengths in even feet such as 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 feet, etc. Boards, ship-lap, siding, flooring, ceiling and finish are quoted in random lengths running from 8 to 16 feet. Boards, ship-lap, and drop siding are finished in even lengths, which permits the breaking of joints on studs or joists placed two feet on centres. A board which measures anything short of 14 feet is measured as a 12 foot board. Flooring, ceiling and finish are furnished in straight foot lengths such as 10, 11, 12, etc. All random lengths call for a proportion of each length and will run largely to 12, 14, or 16 feet. The general rule followed is to make an extra charge of \$2 per thousand on ship-lap and boards and \$4 per thousand on flooring, siding, ceiling and finish if specified lengths are ordered. Thus since there is nothing to be gained by specifying certain lengths in order to get a minimum price as well as the best value in lumber, leave all lengths except dimension timbers to the lumber company to fill. Window and door frames can be purchased to advantage ready to place on the house. These are made accurately to fit the size of windows on the order but care should always be taken to mention whether 2 x 4 or 2 x 6 studing is to be used and also state construction of walls. If special sizes are required in windows or doors or wood-work of any description, all large mills are equipped to supply same at short notice.

## Ready to Erect Houses

The ready to erect building is receiving considerable attention at the present time but so far the project is too new to allow of a definite opinion as to its merits being made. Most firms at present believe that unless the purchaser lives reasonably close to the place where the building is made, so that a representative can be sent out to supervise the building, this method is seldom satisfactory. At any rate it can only be done to advantage at a mill where there is a large duplication of the same building. In the majority of building the owner decides to change the style of construction or make some difference in the layout while the building is being erected. Any such alterations cannot be done without more or less waste of material and in a ready to erect house anything like this would considerably increase the cost by making it necessary to purchase more new material.

## Time Taken To Ship

The time taken to ship carloads varies somewhat. When grain is moving in the fall it is often difficult for mills to get cars just when wanted. Most mills are equipped to fill orders immediately and when cars are readily available, in three to five days from the receipt of the order a full car can be on its way from the mill. On an average the time taken in transit from Vancouver to Red Deer, Alta., is from five to six days, to Saskatoon, Sask., about seven days and to Dauphin, Man., not over ten days.



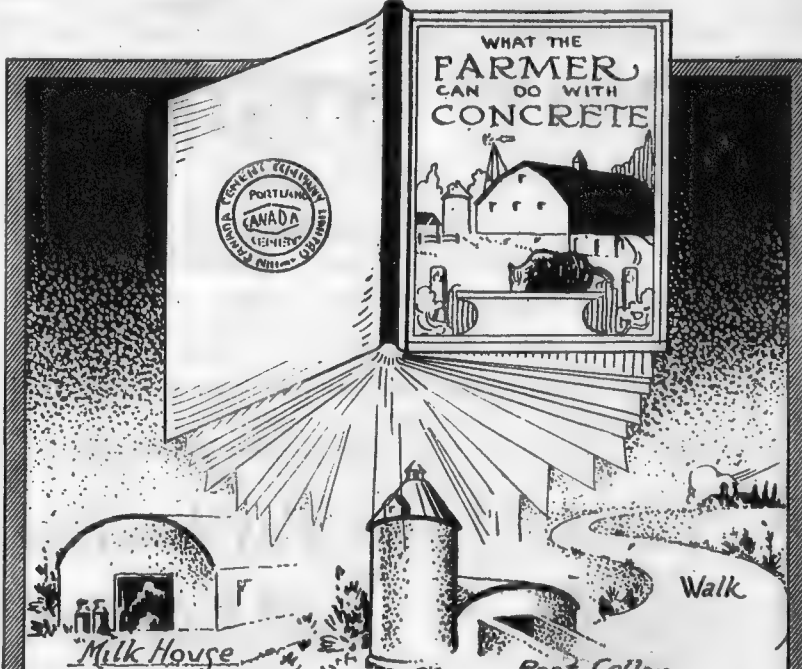
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over Moderate Drinkers is proven by our statistics, which cover a period of almost thirty years and embrace many thousand lives. Space will not permit a record of each year, but our experience in 1915 was but a repetition of previous years, the actual death loss in our Abstainers' Section being 42 per cent. of the expected, as compared with 86 per cent. in the General Section. Our little booklet "Total Abstainers vs. Moderate Drinkers" contains a history of the favorable experience of our Company. Copy will be gladly mailed upon request. Why not ascertain the special advantages we have to offer you, if you are an abstainer, before placing your insurance? Write us to-day for further particulars.

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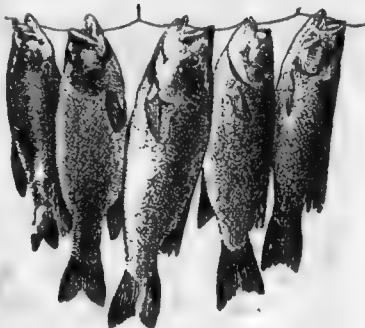


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The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg Dec. 27, 1916

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### FOR HOUSE PLANT PESTS

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### THE SEED WHEAT QUESTION

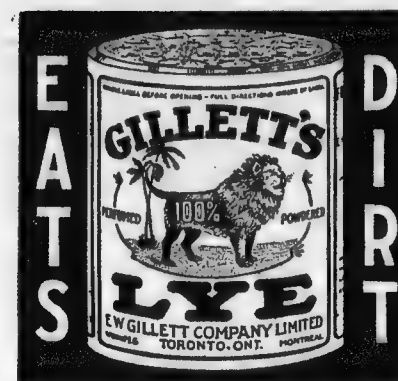
Following is the summary of Circular No. 38, "Rusted Wheat and the Seed Situation," just published by the Field Husbandry Department of Manitoba Agricultural College:—1. The problem of securing suitable seed supplies for the coming spring is serious and demands immediate attention. 2. Rusted wheat, grading as low as No. 5 Special, will usually show quite a satisfactory percentage of germination. 3. Notwithstanding the fact that it will grow, it is unreliable seed, because of the weakness of the plants and the tardiness of germination, which latter will delay ripening. 4. The danger of rust damage to next year's crop is not appreciably, or perhaps at all, increased by using seed from rusted plants. 5. On the contrary, the surest way to develop rust resistance is by using the seeds from those individual plants that, having been exposed to the rust infection, were able, largely, to resist it and develop well matured seeds. 6. Even tho their crop was rusted, it would be unwise for farmers who possess superior strains of wheat to discard them entirely in favor of purchased seed, it being much more desirable that they use the fanning mill and grade out the heavier plumper kernels from such grain and retain their present satisfactory strains of seed for at least a portion of their acreage. 7. On account of the weakness of sprouts from rusted seed it should not be sown until danger of spring frost is past. 8. The fanning mill should be used until the seeds are at least three-fourths of the normal size and weight. 9. Seed of small size or weight if sown should not be planted too deeply. 10. It is doubly advisable this year to have all wheat seed tested before sowing. 11. The Field Husbandry Department of the College conducts free seed tests. 12. Persons sending samples for testing should carefully follow the instructions given in this circular. 13. The Field Husbandry Department has organized a Seed Exchange Bureau for the purpose of bringing into touch with each other farmers who have good seed to sell and those wishing to purchase such seed.

### MANITOBA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association will be held at the Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, on Thursday and Friday, February 15 and 16, 1917. This will be during Farmers' Week when a number of important conventions are being held. The meeting this year promises to be an interesting one as arrangements are being made for some outside speakers. Sessions of special interest to farmers and farmers' wives are being held.

### AVERAGE HORSE WORK DAY

The horse has a three hour day according to a Minnesota investigation carried on under the direction of Thomas Cooper, now the director of the North Dakota Experiment Station. It was found that a farm horse averaged about 1,000 hours labor per year or about three hours per day. It was also found that the cost of maintenance for the horse was \$85.00 per year. This emphasizes the need of watching closely to see that too many horses are not kept. It also emphasizes the need of keeping brood mares and raising colts, so as to get more returns from the work horses than the three hours of labor per day.



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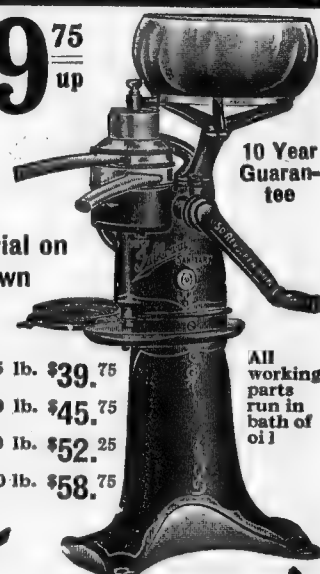
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**WM. GALLOWAY CO. OF CANADA LIMITED**

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



# Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.  
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

## FOOD VALUES

The people in general are becoming more interested in the subject of food adulteration than ever before, and as we are becoming better informed there is less liability that we will be imposed upon by unscrupulous dealers. The object of adulteration is usually to make the food costs less, and in that way insure a greater percentage of profit for the manufacturer. This is also the motive which induces the manufacturer to mis-label his products. If the article is labeled pure the people will always pay a bigger price for it than otherwise. The sale of compounds is not prohibited by law, but let the label state plainly of what the compound consists then the housewife can decide for herself if she wants to feed it to her family or not. A pure article at a higher price is always the cheapest. And let us read the label, for many of us never look at the label. We take the salesman's word that the article is pure when, if we would take the trouble to read the label we would often find compound or artificial plainly written there. Of course it will be in smaller print and often in much smaller print than the rest of the lettering, but can be plainly seen if we look for it. All the vanilla I have been able to get the past few years is labeled artificial or compound. When we ask why we have to take the artificial we are told it is all we can get.

Of course we know it is only one of the many profit-making schemes, but are compelled to take it or leave it alone.

Five years ago in the United States the trade in food chemicals and drugged foods was in a pretty strong position. Some of the big people had been hit by the government pure food law. But there were a lot of big ones left and after 1908 they had the Remsen Board holding off the celebrated government chemist (Dr. Wiley) who was out against the use of alum, and coal tar dyes and benzoate of soda, and they had him where he was about to resign. It looked as if they had the U.S. Government fixed not to interfere with their business.

However, Prof. Allyn, of the Westfield Normal School headed off affairs in rather a simple way. He took two hundred girls in the State Normal School and got them all excited by showing them how to dye hats and stockings with dyes they took from children's candy, and how to find alum in baking powder. He let the girls make the experiments themselves and then turned them loose, so they could tell all the rest of the women that there were these chemicals in their food. This was only in the little town of Westfield, Mass., but women are noted for being good at spreading news, so it was not long before millions of women from the Atlantic to the Pacific were talking. And as a result they are now protected by a pure food law.

## Making Vanilla

To return to the subject of vanilla. Pure vanilla is made by exhausting the vanilla bean in alcohol. The vanilla bean crop is very uncertain. Conditions have to be perfect to insure a crop. The Tonka Bean is often substituted for Vanilla Bean, the coloring matter being caramel or burnt sugar or prune juice. And artificial vanilla is added to strengthen the product. If vanilla is pure the foam which rises to the top when shaken, will be clear to the last bubble. If caramel is present the foam will be of a brownish color. With the exception of spices there is no food so commonly adulterated as jams and jellies. The cheap jellies, the kind we get in wooden pails are made from the refuse of the cider mill, the sweetening is glucose, or corn syrup. The coloring matter is coal tar dye. A preservative is nearly always employed. Starch is often used as a filler and thickening agent. Much of the white vinegar is

made from spirits of alcohol. Caramel and sulphuric acid are employed as adulterants.

Most of the honey we get for real is made from common sugar and glucose. The comb is made of paraffin, and filled with glucose by machinery. Ground spices are commonly adulterated. If the sample does not have a strong spicy odor and taste adulterants may be suspected. Coconut shells, prune pits and inert materials are often used as adulterants. Starchy substances are also extensively used. Cloves, mustard, cayenne are often adulterated with starch. Many spices, however, naturally contain starch.

The statement that appears on the baking powder can is often misleading. Very little, if any, of the baking powder we use contains no alum.\* If a silver spoon when left in the baking powder turns dark, alum is present in too large quantities to be wholesome. Cream of tartar is never pure, always containing a small percentage of tartrate of lime. The adulterants are acid, calcium, phosphate, alum and even plaster and starch.

## Poor Grade Tea

There is not a great deal of adulterated tea on the market. However we do get some extremely poor grades. Too much of the stems and siftings are made use of. Ground coffee is commonly adulterated and the coffee substitute contains little or no coffee. Milk, butter, cream and cheese are often adulterated. Milk is adulterated by adding water, a coloring, and a preservative. When water is added the milk becomes a bluish white. A yellow coal tar dye is also added to restore the color. Annotto is also used to restore the color. And as a preservative formaldehyde or formoline are commonly used, because a little will go a long way. If the milk does not turn sour in the usual time a preservative is present.

Renovated butter or process butter and oliomargarin are the substitutes for butter. Renovated butter is made by treating old rancid butter by melting, skimming and allowing the brine and curd to settle to the bottom. After which it is again churned with cream or milk. Oliomargarin is made from various mixtures of olive oil, cotton-seed oil, neutral lard and milk or butter. This product is wholesome and nutritious, but of course should be cheaper than genuine butter and should always be sold under the true name.

Meats are preserved by the use of borax, boric acid and sodium sulphate.

All the above have been tested and found to contain preservatives or adulterants.

There is a set of simple kitchen tests to detect adulteration of food, compiled by E. S. N. Bailey, Ph.D., Lawrence, Kansas, which can be had for the asking. Also a list of chemicals and apparatus required for the tests. This is most interesting and instructive work and I would recommend its study in our Farm Women's Clubs. We need a pure food law, and by the study of these topics we will be better able to argue our case. The lack of knowledge among consumers as to quality, correct prices and weights is largely responsible for the high prices we are compelled to pay for the necessities of life. The housewife must learn values. She must study conditions and buy economically especially this winter when the sky will be the limit for prices. Let us have the best values, and a square deal.

Mrs. H. C. McDaniel,  
Prov. Dir. Medicine Hat Dis. U.F.W.A.

The boy stood before the druggist's counter looking earnestly at a placard advertising a cure for indigestion.

"Why are you interested in that?" inquired the druggist.

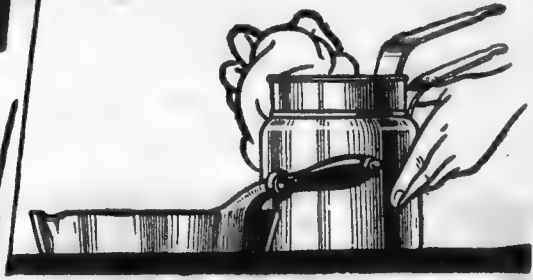
"I suffer terrible from indigestion."

"Why, you're very young to have dyspepsia."

"I don't have it," explained the boy, "but my father does."

Avoid caustic and acid preparations that discolor and damage aluminum. Keep your utensils bright as new by using

## Old Dutch



**175,000 in use**

Never has one been returned as unsatisfactory. That should be sufficient proof that the famous double action Knoll Washer washes clothes sweet and clean without wear and tear. It does the work faster and easier than others. It holds a little more water, and the clothes come out so fresh they're almost rinsed.

## DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU

We ship the Knoll direct from the factory to you, and pay the freight. We guarantee it fully. If you don't think it is better than any other washer return it at our expense. Send for free Knoll booklet which describes the



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in detail, also testimonial letters from users, which will open your eyes. Better still, send a money order (\$9.80) and get the washer by first freight.

We also make the famous Schultz Portable Houses, Knock Down Chicken Houses, Schultz Kitchen Cabinets, etc., etc. If interested, write for information.

THE SCHULTZ BROS. CO. Limited - Brantford, Ontario

## Pure WOOL SWEATER FREE

Notice the attractive weave and stylish design of this sweater. It is made of pure English wool and in the manufacture of it there was no joining nor cutting. It is woven continuously throughout. This is not one of the sweaters which are commonly called pure wool, but which in reality are half cotton. We guarantee this sweater to contain nothing but the very purest of wool. It is a garment which you will be pleased to use on any occasion and is just the thing for the cold winter days. You will find that it will give lasting service as its wearing qualities are of the best.

We are giving one of these beautiful sweater coats absolutely free and all transportation charges fully prepaid to anyone who will collect only six yearly subscriptions to The Guide, (new or renewal) at \$1.50 and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office. If you want one of these sweaters it will be necessary for you to send in your reservation coupon immediately as the demand for them is very keen and we have only a limited stock. We are supplying these sweaters in any ladies' sizes and in the following colors: Emerald Green, Cardinal Red and Royal Blue. Mail your coupon today.

## COUPON

December 27th, 1916.

Please reserve for me one of your pure wool sweaters, and send me supplies and instructions necessary to collect the six yearly subscriptions necessary to secure this prize.

Name .....

Post Office .....

Province .....







**10 Pounds of Happiness in these Tins of CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP**

10 pounds of *deliciousness*, when eaten on Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Muffins, Hot Biscuits or good wholesome Bread.

10 pounds of *goodness*, too, because "Crown Brand" is a nourishing, body-building food.

10 pounds of *economy*, when used in making Gingerbread, Puddings and Sweet Sauces.

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Your dealer has "Crown Brand" in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins—

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Makers of "Lily White" Corn Syrup—Benson's Corn Starch—and "Silver Gloss" Laundry Starch.

223W



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**24 Inch Real Character Doll**  
with magnificent gown, real Bisquett unbreakable head, & Royal Sewing Outfit.

**THEY COST YOU NOTHING**

Girls! Did you ever see a premium so magnificent as this one? We want every little girl in Canada who loves dolls to have these lovely premiums. They won't cost you one cent. The big sweet doll is just too nice for anything. She will stand twenty-four inches tall, with a face just like a real baby. You will have her clothed in the latest style, because we send you a New Idea Pattern for making her a dress in the latest Canadian fashion, and we send you all the materials and trimming, and easy instructions for making it up. The hat goes along with it too. You make her clothes easily in a few minutes out of the material we send you. The sewing outfit is just the same as mother uses. We send you everything just as shown.

**GET THESE LOVELY GIFTS FREE**

We are the publishers of the famous Como-Art pictures—pictures that everyone wants to buy because they are so delightful. We make dozens of different subjects. Our little girl agents sell them so fast that we can hardly keep them supplied. We want you to sell them for us, too, and if you will send us your name and address and agree to sell them, we will send you only 40 of these charming Como-Art pictures to sell for us at 10c each. As soon as you have sold them, return us the \$4.00, and we will immediately send you the lovely doll and complete sewing outfit just as represented. We arrange to stand all charges directly to your door. Send today.

**British Empire Picture Syndicate**  
Dept. F 52 TORONTO, ONT.



**FREE** Grand 34-Piece Scholar's Outfit and a Dandy \$5.00 Camera

**BOYS AND GIRLS**—This is the chance of your life to get the finest Scholar's Outfit that was ever offered. Just read what it contains: One high-grade large size English school bag, one fine fountain pen with three extra gold finished nibs, one combination safety pen and pencil, a big complete printing outfit with three rows of type, one dozen (12) high-grade lead pencils, a fine pencil box with lock and key, a microscope or magnifying glass, a dandy new pencil sharpener, a fine sanitary pocket drinking cup, one box of fine crayons, one box of fine paints containing 12 colors, one school compass, one 12 inch ruler, a set of six school blotters, and last but not least, a fine eraser. It is a wonderful outfit for you.

Send us your name and address to-day, and we will send you, postage paid, just \$2 big handsome bottles of the new Princess Royal Perfumes to introduce among your friends at only 10c per bottle. There are six delightful odors—White Rose, Wood Violet, Carnation, Lily of the Valley, etc., and everybody buys a couple of bottles at once because the perfume is so fragrant and beautiful. You'll sell them all very quickly. Everybody buys, so it's no trouble at all. Just hand them out and take the money. Many of our boys and girls sell a dozen bottles or more in a few minutes after school.

Then return our \$3.20 and we will at once send you this grand complete 34-piece scholar's outfit exactly as represented; and a beautiful full size Folding Film Camera (value \$5.00) will also be sent to you for showing your grand Scholar's Outfit to your friends and getting only four of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums, as you did. We arrange to stand payment of all transportation charges on your outfit. Write to-day—right now while you think of it. Address

**THE FAIRY BERRY COMPANY DEPT. S. 25 TORONTO, ONTARIO, 4A**

# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## YOU WANT ONE OF THESE PRIZES

Of course you want one of these prizes, because there are three of them and they are all very entertaining story books. They are to be given to the writers of the three best winter fairy stories. You can find your fairy story anywhere you please, in the Northern Lights, or the big sun dogs, or the frost-coated brook. I'm not a bit particular about that, but it must be one that you have made up yourself, and you must get your teacher or one of your parents to certify that you have made it all up out of your own head, so to speak.

Just remember that you must be seventeen years of age or younger, that you must write in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper, and that you must mail your letter so as to reach me by the last day of January.

If those who are new writers to the club will remember to send a self-addressed and stamped envelope they will be given one of the club's pretty maple leaf pins.

DIXIE PATTON.

## A VERY WISE BIRD

One morning as my sister and I was walking to school, we heard a very strange noise up high. So we looked up and saw a snipe. We watched to see what it would do. After a while we saw it flying round in a circle.

We soon lost sight of it, but again, in about three minutes it went to its nest.

MADRA HALL,

Estevan, Sask.

Age 10.

## MY TRIP DOWN EAST

I was down east last winter with my mother and father. While we were down there we went and stayed at Montreal for a few days, at Brockville for a month; and after we left there we went to Toronto, and from there to Niagara Falls.

It is a nice thing to see the Falls. We went over to a store and got on rubber coats and hats. Then we went in the elevator and went down a hundred feet right thru the rock.

When we got to the bottom we went thru a tunnel in the rock. And there were places we could go out and see the water going over our head from the Falls. And then we got in the elevator and went up and came home.

ISLAY THOMPSON.

Laura, Sask.

Age 10.

## ONE AT A TIME

Once I was walking in a bush and I heard "Chst-chst-chst" above me. I looked up and saw an owl on her nest. I climbed to the nest and saw four eggs the same color as a hen's, but a little smaller.

I came again and instead I found three young birds and one egg. The little ones looked very hungry, and by them lay, a dead mouse.

When I came the third time, in the nest there were three young, but one was in a tree close by. She seems to give one most and when he is big enough to take care of himself, she takes another and the same becomes of him, then another and another.

HARRY JOHNSON,

Langruth, Man.

## AN UNFORTUNATE DREAM

One day a little Indian boy whose name was "Little Shooter of the Birds," killed a huge eagle. His sister took the feathers and dyed them. In a few days she gave "Little Shooter of the Birds" a wonderful coat made from the feathers of the eagle.

One day, "Little Shooter of the Birds" went to sleep on top of a high mountain. While he was sleeping he dreamed that he was surrounded by foes. With a wild yell he leaped to his feet and ran, but the sun blinded him and he fell over the cliff. Then his Manitou picked him up and carried him to the happy hunting grounds. His coat of feathers had been torn from him and he was almost naked, but his kind Manitou gave him a coat of the finest fur. Then he was happy and lived forever with the great warriors who had gone before.

BRUCE MacKESSOCK,

Wroxton, Sask.

## THE SPARROW'S NEST

In the spring when I was down near he hay stack, I saw a sparrow's nest.

It had four white eggs in it speckled with brown, and once a week I used to look at it. One day I went to look and there were only two little birds in it. So I looked on the ground and there were two of these poor little birds on the ground. I picked them up and put them in their nest, and mother propped the nest up. We wondered what pulled the nest down. At first we thought it was the kittens. We saw a lot of blackbirds around and it was them that were at the nest, and the two little birds were on the ground again. I picked them up again, but the next time there was only one, and that was nearly dead. So I took its nest and put it in, and then put it in some long grass and gave it something, but it kept on opening its mouth for its mother to feed it and it was dying with cold and hunger. By-and-by it died and I buried it.

GRACE FISHER.

Gilbert Plains, Man.

Age 10.

## THE DUCK FAMILY

One day when I was going to the barn, I saw something behind me, and I looked around. They looked like young turkeys, but they were young ducks. I ran to the house for a basket. I picked them up and put them in the basket. There were eight of them. I carried them to the house, but they would not keep in the basket. I fed them with bread crumbs, but they would not eat them. After supper a little girl friend helped me to carry them to the slough. We saw the mother duck in the water. She was looking for her young ones, so we took them out of the basket and put them on the ground. Then we hid in the grass and watched her come to them. Next day we went to see if they were still there, but they were gone.

JACK OLIVER,

Laura, Sask.

Age 10.

## SMART THIEVES

Once upon a time there was so many thieves that people had to sit up all night and watch their things, so that nothing would get stolen.

At last a farmer thought of a plan. He said, "Let us get cross dogs and turn them loose at night, then no one will be able to come into the yard."

They all got cross dogs. Each farmer built a kennel for the animal, and tied him beside it during the day. As soon as night came the dogs were turned loose.

For a week or two the thieves could not do anything, but soon they thought of a trick. They went and got horns from dead cattle and boiled them till the inside came out. Then the horns were filled with lard, or anything that dogs liked.

As soon as the next night came they went out with the horns that had the lard in, and when the cross dogs came, a horn was thrown towards him. When the dog saw what was in it, he picked it up and started to lick out the lard. Before the dog had the horn clean the thieves had stolen all they wanted and were far away.

GERON WOHLBERG,

Keatly, Sask.

Age 13.

## AN EXCITING STORY

One day when the teacher was awful busy, she never came out to play games with us, so we went to our playhouse. I was pretending I was going up town to buy some things when I heard the crows making a funny noise in one of the big trees, so I ran over to see what was the matter, and I saw a black thing in the tree. We thought it was just a black cat, but all the same we didn't want to leave it till we found out what it was, so we called the teacher out and she said she thought it was a cub. So my brother and some of the other ones got mud and threw up and it would show its teeth at them. The teacher could not bear to see the boys stay there in case the old one would come along, so she called us all up to the school and rang the bell. At recess, when she let us out, we went down to see if it was there and it was gone. We think that the old bear had come and taken it away. I will send a self-addressed envelope hoping to get a prize, but if not I wish to get a membership pin.

OLIVE GRIFFITH,

Age 13



## GRAIN GRADING SYSTEM WRONG

Following up the statement that the milling and baking quality ought to be taken into consideration in fixing the grades of wheat, The North Dakota Agricultural College, under the direction of Dr. E. F. Ladd, is taking advantage of the splendid opportunity this year afforded by the large percentage of low grade wheat that is being marketed, to conduct a series of tests to determine the actual milling and baking quality of the grades of wheat at present being offered for sale by the farmers of the West. In Dr. Ladd's bulletin No. 114, a resume of which appeared in a recent issue of The Guide, it was pointed out that tests extending over a period of eight years showed that the producer was not obtaining a fair market value for his low grade grain. According to samples of this year's crop which have already been milled, wheat that grades from No. 2 down to rejected, and weighs as low as 40 lbs. or even 34 lbs. per bushel is capable of being converted into high grade flour that produces bread above the standard used by all millers and bakers. In the October 5 issue of the Nonpartisan Leader a few of the tests already completed are given to support the general contention stated above.

## Flour From Rejected Grade

For instance, in Pembina County, North Dakota, a sample of hard spring wheat was sent in which had to grade as rejected. Its weight per bushel before cleaning was 46 lbs. and after cleaning 50 lbs. Figuring out 5.45 per cent in cleaning and 0.93 per cent in milling, this sample of rejected wheat produced 66.4 per cent. of flour. Wheat is considered doing well if it produces 68 per cent of flour, altho much wheat goes above this, and some of the poor-looking, light-weight 1916 samples went high above it. But the story of a sample of wheat is not told until its by-products have been considered, and the kind of bread its flour will actually make, has been determined.

This rejected Pembina county wheat produced, besides 66.4 per cent. of flour, 17.7 per cent. of bran, and 17.46 per cent. of shorts. To make a barrel of flour it requires four bushels and 55 lbs.

But what kind of bread did it make? Was the bread light enough? Was it so dark it would disgust a careful housewife or a wide-awake baker? Was it so coarse in texture that it was all bubbles, or so heavy that it was like lead?

Not at all. It produced a loaf of bread of 2,590 cubic centimeters volume, which is at the top in this respect. Twenty-two hundred is standard. In color it scored 92 per cent. Any flour that scores 88 per cent. or upwards is standard. Some of the finest wheat samples ever milled go only three or four per cent. above this rejected one in color of loaf. As to texture it was 97-11 points above standard!

## What the Mills Say

But in spite of this showing for rejected wheat (and never forget that the millers in their big, modernly equipped laboratories know every item of this down to a fraction of a cubic centimeter, and a fraction of one per cent.) farmers are confronted daily with such little flashes as this: "the spring wheat crop shortage intensified by the small percentage of millable wheat, laid the foundation for the present price level," and by statements that the mills are unable to buy any good wheat as most of it is of feed quality; or that the mills are forced to buy from Canada or Kansas in order to keep up their quality.

Wheat of this grade was worth \$1.75½ a week ago to the miller who bought and converted it into flour, bran and shorts, ignoring the value of the screenings, or if the screenings are added, it was worth two cents more. It is well established that the cost of cleaning and milling amounts to about 18 cents per bushel. But raise this to 30 cents, which Dr. Ladd says means a big profit from the trade value of the manufactured wheat, and \$1.47½ is left.

Rejected wheat on September 18 was quoted in the Minneapolis Miller at \$1.18½ per bushel. The difference between what the farmer would get for this wheat and \$1.47½ is exactly 29 cents—so much pure "velvet" for the miller's pocket. And yet they are industriously circulating the hint that the 1916 wheat is not millable.

The Minneapolis Journal seldom misses an issue in which it does not in some

# Redpath SUGAR



2 and 5 lb. Cartons—  
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

was a favorite name among the long-forgotten food products of half a century ago, just as it is among the live ones of to-day. Only exceptional quality can explain such permanent popularity.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it." 2

Made in one grade only—the highest!

## PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and

Better Bread



The Power  
Behind the Cook



### TRAPPERS! Get More for Your Raw Furs

We pay cash for furs. Send for our price list, tags, etc. We send them free, also a BIG FREE TRAPPERS' GUIDE. We need millions of skunk, mink, muskrat and white weasel, and will pay you more money for these furs than anyone else. We also need all kinds of other furs for

which we pay Highest Cash Prices and charge no commission. Send us a trial shipment by mail. It will pay you. Write today.

NATIONAL RAW FUR CO., Dept. B.13

1309-11-13 Jefferson Ave. West, Huntington, W. Va., U.S.A.

### HONEY

Sent to the producer in Ontario for some Clover Honey. Good body, flavor delicious, put up as follows:—60 lbs., (net weight) cans, at \$10.00; 80 lbs., (gross weight) pails, 2 in case, at \$9.75. Special rates for two cases or more. Delivered as far as Regina and surrounding points.

Terms: C.O.D. To those who will pay freight and send money with order we will sell honey at \$7.20 a case.

Stanley Rumford

THEDFORD ONTARIO



**\$15<sup>95</sup> UPWARD**  
**ON TRIAL**  
Fully Guaranteed



**American CREAM SEPARATOR**

A solid proposition to send a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream.

**ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL**  
Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N.B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog. Address:

**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.,**  
Box 3210 Bainbridge, N. Y.

**New COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE**  
**10 Days FREE—Send No Money**



**We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern white light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied.** You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests by Government and 84 leading Universities show that it

**Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon**  
common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. **Won Gold Medal at Panama Exposition.** Greatest invention of the age. Guaranteed.

**\$1000 Reward** will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free.

**Yours FREE**  
**MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 511 Aladdin Building, WINNIPEG**  
Largest Coal Oil (Kerosene) Mantle Lamp House in the World

**Men With Rigs Make \$100 to \$300 Per Mo.**  
Our trial delivery plan makes it easy. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 51 the first seven days." Christensen says: "Have never seen an article that sells so easily." Norring says: "25 percent of homes visited bought." Phillips says: "Every customer becomes a friend and booster." & c. No money talk necessary. Sell it! Thousands who are coming money endorse the Aladdin just as strongly. **NO MONEY REQUIRED.** We furnish stock to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to secure an appointment and make big money in uncultivated territory. State occupation, age, whether you have rig or auto; whether can work spare time or steady; when can start; townships most convenient for you to work.



**FAIRBANK'S GOLD DUST**

**Everywhere throughout the land Gold Dust—the Busy Cleaner—is making things brighter.**

**In millions of homes Gold Dust is on duty every day—always helpful and handy.**

**Gold Dust cleans and brightens without marring or scratching even the most highly polished surface. It goes into cracks and corners and cleans them thoroughly.**

**The Busy Cleaner**

**GOLD DUST**  
**Made in Canada**

**A tablespoonful of Gold Dust dissolved in a pailful of hot water forms just the right solution for dish-washing, cleaning sinks, ice boxes, stoves, kitchen utensils, linoleums, windows and woodwork.**

**Use it for cleaning bathtubs and bath-room fixtures.**

**Also for cleaning and brightening silver, copper, aluminum, nickel and plated ware.**

**Use Gold Dust for cleaning and brightening everything. It is the only cleaning preparation you need. Housework is lighter and life is brighter where Gold Dust is kept on duty every day.**

**Gold Dust is for sale in 10-cent and larger packages. Order it from your grocer now. Simple directions on package.**

**THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY LIMITED MONTREAL**

**"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"**

way lay stress upon the assertion that the mills can not get flour-making wheat in the Northwest and have to scour the remote corners of the country for it. But they are getting it right here in the Northwest, and as long as they can pile up such easy profits by keeping the farmers in ignorance, by discouraging them with their crop, they will not share a penny of it with the farmers. For the week ending September 16, flour in Minneapolis was quoted at \$8.10 to \$8.60 for best patents, down to \$6.50 to \$6.90 for first clears. Taking the minimum and maximum quotations on fancy and second patents, fancy and first clears, and striking an average the price of flour that week was \$7.50 per barrel. The reason that an average for the week is taken, is so that no extreme conclusions will be drawn, so that the figures will be fair, and be within the facts rather than outside. It is more likely the flour made from this kind of wheat goes into the fancy grades.

#### Profit on Flour

It has just been shown that the value of one bushel of this rejected wheat of the 1916 crop is worth to the miller for making flour, bran and shorts, and for its screenings, \$1.77½ per bushel. Dr. Ladd's experiments showed that it would take four bushels and 55 lbs. to make one barrel of flour, or to produce a flour value of \$7.50 if the average is used. Four bushels and 55 lbs. would be worth to the miller \$8.72. In other words the miller could take this kind of rejected wheat and convert it into flour, and without mixing any more expensive wheat with it, produce an excellent flour of fine color, fine texture, and fine loaf-volume, sell it at the present high market prices for flour and have left over besides, \$1.22. So much for the "millable" quality of the 1916 rust-shriveled wheat.

#### A No 4 Sample

While this is figured on the poorest sort of wheat—rejected—there are telling figures for the better grades. For instance, another sample on which the complete figures have been worked out was graded as No. 4 and weighed before cleaning 52.5 lbs. per bushel and three lbs. more per bushel after cleaning. Figuring out milling and cleaning losses, this No. 4 produced 63.03 per cent. of flour, which is above the percentage considered standard. Its loaf-volume was 2,400 cubic centimeters, its color score 92, and its texture 93, all high above the standard limit. This wheat figured out a value to the miller of \$1.80 per bushel including its screenings, or one-half cent less without the screenings. Deducting the 30 cents per bushel for cost and profit, \$1.50 is left. But on September 18, this grade of wheat was quoted at only \$1.39½, the miller after milling it, reserving about 11 cents in "velvet" and still keeping up the hue and cry about the poor mill quality of the 1916 wheat.

#### SISAL CROPS HURT BY STORM

Damage amounting to several hundred thousand dollars was done to crops and property in the Mexican state of Yucatan by severe wind and rain storms lasting from November 12 to 17, according to mail and cable advices received here from Progreso and Merida.

The storms were described as "the worst experienced in years."

According to the reports the sisal crop was heavily damaged, the port of Sisal, near Progreso, was inundated, 19 lighters loaded with merchandise and sisal were destroyed at Progreso, and there was considerable damage to property on the Progreso water front.

#### PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Holland has adopted proportional representation as the method of electing representatives to its second chamber. The measure was passed unanimously. P. R. has similarly been approved of unanimously by the British parliament for Ireland. Belgium, Sweden, Finland, Denmark are other European countries where P. R. has been adopted. It is promised by the president and the prime minister of France for the chamber of deputies after the war. There is also every possibility of this important electoral reform coming in Great Britain. The Proportional Representation Society of Canada has a big educational work ahead of it; but signs are not wanting that P. R. is coming in this Dominion too.—Ottawa Citizen.



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, December 22, 1916)

Wheat—Very nervous and unsettled conditions have prevailed in the wheat markets during the week. The possibility of peace has been the dominant factor. After the break of the previous week when the German proposals were published, prices recovered considerably and on Monday and Tuesday of this week it was generally understood that these peace proposals would not lead to anything and wheat markets again showed strength. The advance was not supported by any volume of good buying and Wednesday and Thursday saw further breaks due to profit-taking, stop losses and belated hedging. On these breaks large purchases were made by local commission firms, presumably for the Imperial Government, resulting in a recovery and sharp advance. Today brought news of some export business done, and of a fleet of British boats coming over for wheat. This would relieve the railroad congestion considerably. Altogether the situation is extremely interesting and further developments in European affairs will be closely watched.

Coarse Grains—There has been no special feature in the coarse grain markets, and prices have fluctuated in a mild way in sympathy with the action of the wheat markets.

WINNIPEG FUTURES			
Wheat—	Dec.	May	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit
December 19	169½	175½	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car
December 20	169½	175½	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car
December 21	169½	175½	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car
December 22	171½	174½	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car
December 23	Market Closed—Holiday		No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car
December 25	Christmas Day—Holiday		No. 3 wheat, 1 car
Week ago	168½	173½	No. 3 wheat, 1 car
Year ago	116½	120½	No. 3 wheat, 1 car, W.P.
Oats—			No. 3 wheat, 1 car
December 19	49	53	No. 3 wheat, 1 car
December 20	51½	55½	No. 3 wheat, 1 car
December 21	52½	57½	No. 3 wheat, 1 car
December 22	54½	58½	No. 3 wheat, 1 car
December 23	Market Closed—Holiday		No. 3 wheat, 1 car
December 25	Christmas Day—Holiday		No. 3 wheat, 1 car
Week ago	53½	57½	Sample grade wheat, 1 car
Year ago	40½	45½	Sample grade wheat, 1 car
Flax—			Sample grade wheat, 1 car
December 19	258½	269	Sample grade wheat, 1 car
December 20	256	267½	Sample grade wheat, 1 car
December 21	256	265½	No grade wheat, 1 car
December 22	259½	268½	No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car
December 23	Market Closed—Holiday		No. 2 mixed durum wheat, 1 car
December 25	Christmas Day—Holiday		No. 1 mixed durum wheat, 1 car
Week ago	258½	270	No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car
Year ago	189½	197½	No. 4 wheat, 1 car
MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES			
Sample Market, Dec. 21			
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars		\$1.66	No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars		1.66½	No. 4 hard winter wheat, 1 car
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1.64½	No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car

## THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul
	Dec. 23	Year Ago	Dec. 20	Dec. 16	Dec. 21	Dec. 21
<b>Cattle</b>						
Choice steers	\$ 7.75-8.50	\$ 6.25-6.50	\$ 8.75-9.25	\$ 6.00-7.25	\$ 11.00	\$ 7.50-8.00
Best butcher steers	7.25-7.75	6.25-6.50	8.10-8.60	6.00-7.25	10.00-11.00	7.50-8.00
Fair to good butcher steers	6.50-7.00	5.50-6.25	7.75-8.00	5.00-6.00	7.00-9.00	6.75-7.50
Good to choice fat cows	6.00-6.50	5.15-5.40	6.75-7.25	5.00-6.00	7.50-9.00	5.75-6.00
Medium to good cows	4.75-5.75	4.25-4.75	6.50-6.80	4.25-4.75	6.50-7.00	5.50-6.00
Common cows	4.00-4.50	3.25-3.75	5.00-5.50	4.00-4.25	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.25
Canners	3.00-3.75	2.50-3.00	4.00-4.60	2.00-3.00	3.75-4.00	4.00-4.75
Good to choice heifers	6.75-7.25	5.50-5.75	7.50-8.00	6.00-6.25	7.85-10.00	5.80-5.75
Best oen	6.00-6.50	4.75-5.00	7.00-7.50	5.00-6.00	5.00-7.85	5.50-6.25
Best butcher heifers	5.75-6.50	4.75-5.00	7.00-7.50	4.00-5.00	6.85-8.25	5.75-6.00
Common to bologna bulls	4.25-5.25	4.75-5.00	4.85-5.20	3.50-4.00	4.65-6.35	4.75-4.85
Fair to good feeder steers	5.50-6.25	5.65-5.85	6.20-6.75	6.25-6.75	6.75-8.10	6.50-7.25
Fair to good stocker steers	5.50-6.50	5.25-5.50	5.50-6.00	6.50-6.75	6.00-7.25	5.50-6.50
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$85	\$65-\$80	\$80-\$100	\$95-\$100		\$60-\$100
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	\$50-\$70	\$55-\$75		\$45-\$60
<b>Hogs</b>						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$11.15	\$9.00	\$12.25	\$11.25	9.80-10.20	9.40-9.75
Light hogs	8.00-9.00		\$11.25		9.35-10.10	9.50-9.60
Heavy sows	\$8.00	6.25-7.00	\$7.75		9.30-9.90	
Stags	\$5.50	\$4.50				
<b>Sheep and Lambs</b>						
Choice lambs	11.00-12.25	\$8.75	12.25-13.00	\$10.50	11.00-13.15	10.00-12.25
Best killing sheep	9.00-9.50	6.50-7.00	8.75-9.50	8.50-10.00	8.85-9.90	6.00-8.50
<b>COUNTRY PRODUCE</b>						
Winnipeg Dec. 23 Year Ago Toronto Dec. 20 Calgary Dec. 14 Regina Dec. 9 Saskatoon Dec. 9						
<b>Butter (per lb.)</b>						
No. 1 dairy	35c	24c-26c	47c-48c	35c-37c	45c	35c
<b>Eggs (per doz.)</b>						
New laid	50c	40c-45c	65c-70c	40c	40c	40c
<b>Potatoes</b>						
In sacks, per bushel, new	80c	50c	1.60-1.80 Western	65c	75c-90c	55c
<b>Milk and Cream</b>						
Sweet cream (per lb. fat)	50c	50c				
Cream for butter-making	43c	35c				
<b>Dressed Poultry</b>						
Spring chickens	17c	17c	19c-21c	20c-22c	18c-20c	
Fowl	14c	13c-14c	15c-17c	17c-18c	15c	
Ducks	17c	15c	21c-23c	16c-18c	20c	
Geese	16c	15c	20c-21c	16c-18c	18c	
Turkeys	23c	19c	27c-31c	20c-25c	25c	
<b>Hay (per ton)</b>						
No. 2 Upland		No. 1 s		No. 1 s	No. 1's	No. 1's
No. 2 Timothy	\$12	\$14	\$13-\$15	\$14	\$8	\$10
No. 2 Midland		\$12				

## Cash Prices Ft. William and Port Arthur from December 19 to December 23 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Ref.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Ref.
Dec. 19	169½	167	161½	149½	121½	98½	88	54½	51½	51½	49½	48½	96	90	70	70	258½	255½	236½	..
20	164	160½	155½	143½	118½	88½	85	51½	48½	48½	46½	45½	92	87	70	70	250	253	235	..
21	169½	166½	161½	149½	126½	99½	86	52½	49½	49½	47½	46½	97	92	71	71	255½	252½	233½	..
22	171½	168½	163½	152½	128½	101½	87	54½	51½	51½	..	..	98	93	72	72	259½	256½	238½	..
23	MARKET CLOSED																			
25	CHRISTMAS DAY																			
Week ago	168	165	160	147½	119	91	75	53½	50½	50½	..	47½	94	89	66	65	218½	255½	233½	..
Year ago	115½	112½	108½	104½	95½	85½	75½	40	37	37	35	34	..	..	..	..	189	186	..	..

## WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Thursday, Dec. 21, were:—			
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.69½	\$1.73½	
2 Nor. wheat	1.66½	1.68½	
3 Nor. wheat	1.61½	1.65½	
3 white oats	.49½	.48	
Barley	71-97	73-109	
Flax, No. 1	2.55½	2.84½	
Futures—			
Dec. wheat	1.69½	1.67½	
May wheat	1.73½	1.70½	

being moved past the \$8.45 mark. Receipts at nine points this week total approximately 594,100, compared with 592,200 a week ago. Today's receipts were only 118,100.

Sheep—Receipts in the sheep and lamb section were light today and little activity during the morning session was evidenced. No change in the market was made with the day's transaction, everything cashing at rates which compared favorably with those of the previous day. Some feed lot stuff is available and packers are drawing quite a few of their supplies from this source. Spring lambs sold up to \$12.25 again today. Seconds ranged from \$10.50 to \$11.00 mostly. Ewes sold during the first rounds up to \$8.50. A big bunch of westerns topped at that price.

The weather stock again was negligible. Sales in the feeding section were few. Late yesterday there was a liberal delegation of western stock at \$12.00. Breeding ewe transactions were not many on today's market. The range of this class right now is from \$8.50 to \$9.25. Nine markets reported only 20,100 today. This week's total thus far is 177,700 against 176,300 last week.

## WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Dec. 23.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. reports that receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards, St. Boniface, for the past week were as follows: Cattle, 2,934; calves, 70; sheep and lambs, 300; hogs, 6,550.

Cattle—Trade continues active for all classes of cattle, with good quality finished cattle specially in demand. The supply the past week has been moderate. More cattle could have been sold. Choice heavy steers are quotable from \$8.00 to \$8.50, with good to choice butcher steers from \$7.00 to \$7.75. Choice fat heifers are bringing up to \$7.25, with cows up to \$6.50. Trade on fat oxen and bulls is also good, best oxen selling \$6.00 to \$6.50, with bulls up to \$6.00. Good quality stockers and feeders are scarce and will bring from \$6.00 to \$6.50. Choice veal calves weighing 125 to 200 lbs. bring \$7.50 to \$8.50; common to fair \$6.00 to \$7.00.

Sheep and Lambs—There is an excellent demand for good quality lambs from \$11.75 to \$12.25 and good quality sheep from \$8.50 to \$9.25.

Hogs—The hog market closed the end of last week with select selling at \$11.00 fed and watered. Trade opened Monday this week at 25 cents lower, or \$10.75, holding steady Tuesday. Wednesday's price was \$10.85, going to \$11.15 Thursday and holding steady at this price for the balance of the week.

## TORONTO

Toronto, Dec. 19.—Cattle trade was slow in all departments, with prices steady after the extreme decline registered on Monday. An illustration of the lack of demand for even the best cattle is seen in the fact that cattle that easily would have brought \$10 per 100 pounds last week could be sold only at \$9.25 yesterday. Some stock that could not be cashed at good prices was held over in the hope that values would be restored within a few days. Some dealers stated yesterday that the decline amounted to fully 75c a hundredweight on some cattle, but most transactions showed the average to be between 25c and 40c.

In sharp contrast with the slow market for cattle, there was a strong demand for swine, sheep and lambs. Hog prices advanced 15c over those in force yesterday. Sales of select hogs were made at \$12, fed and watered, and \$12.25, weighed off cars. The receipts at the Union Yards yesterday numbered 982.

Sheep and lambs were also stronger. Choice spring lambs were 10c a pound higher, selling at 12c to 13c a pound. Light handy sheep were \$8.75 to \$9.50, heavies and bucks, \$7.75 to \$8.50, culls \$3.50 to \$5.50. There was a healthy demand for all grades of sheep and lambs.

Calves of good quality met a good market, with the best veal selling at \$11.50 to \$12.50. Medium veal calves were \$9.50 to \$10.50, and common and grass-fed calves were \$5.75 to \$7.50.

## Country Produce

Note—All prices quoted are f.a.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

There is little change in the price being paid for country produce by city dealers this week. Demand is good for all classes of produce for the Christmas market and it is altogether likely that prices will remain strong during the week leading up to New Year.

With regard to potatoes, care must be taken in shipping at this time of the year. Altho they may come in a heated car unless special arrangements are made they may easily freeze between the railway yards and the warehouse. It is hardly worth while for the average shipper to take any risks with potatoes just now.

Cream is worth a cent more this week, dealers paying 50 cents per pound of butter fat for sweet cream and 43 cents per pound butter fat in sour cream.

## THE FUR MARKET

Fur News, New York, states that muskrat is in very strong demand, the heavy business in seal-dyed rats for manufacture into "Hudson-seal" coats being the stimulating factor. Muskrat is also in demand for low priced fur sets and for linings for men's coats. Skunk has been in better demand, both for sets and trimmings. Red foxes continue in good demand, and silver foxes are selling well. Mink continues dull.



## The New Chatham Fanning Mill and Grain Separator

# The 1917 Chatham

**Turns Easier. Makes More  
Wind. Cleans Better**

and retains the same sturdy construction that has made the Chatham famous

Made in Three  
Sizes



"THEY LAST LONGER"

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

**Gray-Campbell, Limited**  
MOOSE JAW - SASK.

## How Much do you have Left Over?

After paying your bills last month, how much did you have to spend on pleasure or to put away in that Savings Bank Account? Or is your monthly income fully adequate to take care of necessary expenses and leave you a surplus? If you are like the most of us, the chances are the surplus at the end of the month is not a very large one.

**A Remedy** It is not necessary for you to continue in this condition. There is a way out of it. Hundreds of people in Western Canada are taking advantage of a sure method of securing a monthly surplus. The road to success lies in following The Guide method. You have probably read about The Guide method before. We tell about it in almost every issue of The Guide because we have such a big field to cover and we have not yet secured nearly enough workers to take care of that field. We know that if ten per cent. of our readers realized the opportunities that this work opens up to them there would be no necessity to advertise for people to take up the work. If you have not already done so, will you not let us tell you about The Guide method? It will cost you only a postal card and it may mean a great deal to you in the future.

**Open to Everyone** This work is being taken up by hundreds of people, both men and women. Some of them are using their spare hours only, while others are devoting their full time to the work. Whether you can give us all or only part of your spare time, The Guide method will pay you well.

Write today for particulars to the AGENCY DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

### MYERS' PUMPS

The Pumps include hundreds of styles and sizes of Hand and Windmill Pumps for general use; Bulldozer Power Pumps and Working Heads for large capacity requirements; Hydro-Pneumatic Pumps for pressure tank systems; Hand and Power Spray Pumps for spraying fruit trees, white-washing and disinfecting; Tank Pumps; Cylinders and everything necessary for the satisfactory handling of water.

By Hay Unloading Tools we mean Hay Unloaders, Forks, Slings, Pulleys—all the tools necessary for unloading hay, grain, peas, beans, etc., from the wagon onto the rack or into the mow. Our Door Hangers comprise a complete line of plain and ad-justable Stay-on Door Hangers, use on garage, barn and warehouse doors.

F. E. MYERS & BRO., ASHLAND OHIO

### MYERS' HAY TOOLS

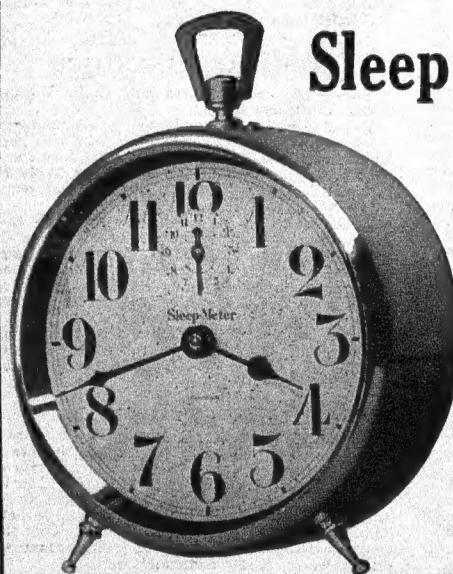


### MYERS' DOOR HANGERS

Our Door Hangers comprise a justable Stay-on Door Hangers, use on garage, barn and warehouse doors.

J. H. ASHDOWN HDW. CO. LTD. WINNIPEG

Distributors, Western Canada



## Sleep Meter Alarm Clock

This alarm clock is built for long service. The case is heavily constructed and is plated with polished nickel. There is a large bell on the back of the clock. Alarm can be set to any time and will ring intermittently. There is also a switch which will shut off the alarm at any time. The Sleep Meter will be sent free and postage prepaid to anyone who will collect three yearly subscriptions—new or renewal—to The Grain Growers' Guide, at \$1.50, and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office. Mail your subscriptions to Circulation Department.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE  
Winnipeg

### NATIONAL SERVICE CAMPAIGN

With the object in view of obtaining an inventory of the man-power of Canada, the National Service Commission has decided upon the first week in the New Year as a time for the filling out of cards which have been prepared for this purpose. The National Service Commission was created by the government as a means for making arrangements so that, in the words of Sir Robert L. Borden,

"Our strength can be most effectively thrown into this conflict by utilizing, in all our national activities for sustaining the agricultural, industrial and commercial stability of Canada, those who through age or by reason of physical condition are not available for service at the front; to the end that we may place in the battle lines the greatest possible proportion of those fit for military service. It is imperative that the men and women of Canada, individually and thru their various organizations, shall serve the nation in those capacities in which their services may be of the most value. Thus, it is the urgent duty of the Canadian people to join with the government in organizing the full power of the nation in terms of human energy."

"Under the responsibilities with which I am invested and in the name of the State which we are all bound to serve, it is my duty to appeal and I do now appeal most earnestly to the people of Canada that they assist and co-operate with the government and the Directors of National Service in the endeavor for this purpose. To men of military age I make appeal that they place themselves at the service of the State for military duty. To all others I make appeal that they place themselves freely at the disposition of their country for such service as they are deemed best fitted to perform."

"And to the women of Canada, whose spirit has been so splendid and so inspiring in this hour of devotion and sacrifice, I bid God-speed in the manifold works of beneficence in which they are now engaged, and I pray them to aid still more in every field of national service for which they may feel themselves fitted."

"Let us never forget the solemn truth that the nation is not constituted of the living alone. There are those as well who have passed away and those yet to be born. So this great responsibility comes to us as heirs of the past and trustees of the future. But with that responsibility there has come some things greater still, the opportunity of proving ourselves worthy of it; and I pray this may not be lost."

National service cards and addressed envelopes for their return to Ottawa have been placed in the hands of all postmasters for distribution amongst the persons required to fill in such cards. Every male person, between the ages of 16 and 65 inclusive, is required to fill in and return a card enclosed in an envelope within ten days of its receipt. Any person who fails to receive a card and envelope may obtain the same upon application to the nearest postmaster.

### DISCUSS RURAL CREDITS

Representatives of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were in conference in Winnipeg on December 21, in a discussion of the New Rural Credits Bill. It was the expectation of the three legislatures that a uniform measure might be agreed on and it was believed that money would be obtained at a shade lower price if this was the case. There is good prospect that this result will be obtained and that the measures to be submitted to the various legislatures will be in the most complete accord so far as the real principles of the undertaking are concerned. It is possible that there may be slight differences in matters of detail, owing chiefly to the fact that in Manitoba the local municipalities are well organized, while in Saskatchewan and Alberta so much progress has not been made in this direction.

Those who took part in the negotiations included the Hon. A. L. Sifton, premier; Hon. C. Stewart, minister of public works, and the Hon. C. R. Mitchell, provincial treasurer, re-

presenting Alberta; Hon. James A. Calder, minister of railways and president of the council; Hon. C. A. Dunning, provincial treasurer, and Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, attorney-general, representing Saskatchewan; and Hon. T. C. Norris, premier; Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer; Hon. T. H. Johnson, minister of public works, and Hon. A. B. Hudson, attorney-general, representing Manitoba.

### Standard Investment

It is understood that in addition to providing cheap money the three legislatures will agree on a policy which will provide a standard form of investment here. Arrangements will be made so that a wage-earner can buy one of the bonds of the new association by paying so much a month or so much a year. It is computed that by paying between \$25 and \$30 a year a citizen at the end of twenty years would be in possession of \$1,000 bond of the province. Provision will be made for equitable adjustment in all cases where a wage-earner fails to carry thru the project for the full period of twenty years.

### LLOYD GEORGE'S MESSAGE

Premier Lloyd George has sent thru the colonial secretary and the Governor-General of Canada, the following stirring war message to Sir Robert Borden for transmission to the people of Canada:

"On taking up the high office with which His Majesty has charged me, I sent to you, on behalf of the people of the Old Country, a message to our brothers beyond the seas. There is no faltering in our determination that the sacrifices which we and you have made, and have still to make, shall not be in vain and that the fight which we are waging together for humanity and civilization shall be fought to a triumphant issue."

"We realize that we shall still need every man that we can put in the field, every pound that rigid private and public economy can provide, and every effort which a united people can put forth to help in the heavy task of our soldiers and sailors. The splendid contributions to the common cause already made by the dominions give me sure confidence that their determination is no less high than ours, and that, however long the path to final victory, we shall tread it side by side.—D. LLOYD GEORGE."

### Premier Borden Sends Reply

In answer, Premier Borden cabled: "We can reply that, God willing, we shall do our duty in this struggle to the end. No sacrifice on our part shall be spared to make triumphant the great cause for which the allied nations are contending."

### ESTABLISH SAMPLE MARKETS

Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works, stated at Ottawa on December 18, that sample markets would be established at all buying points in western Canada at the earliest possible date. Cabinet council decided upon it prior to the departure of Sir Geo. Foster for England, Mr. Rogers particularly urging that the system be put into force without delay. Provision has already been made by proclamation confirming clauses of the Dominion Grain Act. It only remains for the government and the grain commission to make the provisions operative. The order-in-council and proclamation approving of sample markets were passed as far back as November of 1912. Grain and agricultural circles in Winnipeg and the west were greatly excited over the report.

A telegram of protest against the move was forwarded by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, of which Roderick McKenzie, of Winnipeg, is secretary. The farmers' organizations take the ground that the time is not opportune for the change.

The telegram of protest forwarded was as follows:

"To the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ont."

"With reference to announced intention of the minister of trade and commerce to establish a sample market, we respectfully ask that action be deferred until an opportunity has been given the farmers' organizations to lay before the minister their objections. Consider present time not opportune for a change."

R. McKENZIE, Secty."

"Canadian Council of Agriculture."



**ABBR. VERSIONE**

Executive, Canadian Pacific  
way—W.S. Wo  
Tax, Single Tax—C  
Can., Canadian, Elev. Executive.

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## Your Questions Answered

## WATERPROOFING CEMENT

Q.—Could you kindly advise me what a man should put in cement so that it would hold water in or out of a cellar as I wish to make a cistern and a cement cellar floor to keep water out?

D. O. R., Sask.

A.—There are various compounds used in large jobs of concrete construction for waterproofing concrete. For the small amount of work that you are going to do, it would not pay you to go to the expense of getting a compound as it would be pretty expensive in small quantities. The best way to keep water from coming thru a concrete cellar wall is to apply a coat of hot asphaltum or tar on the outside surface of the wall. For your cistern, we would recommend your using a mixing of concrete in the proportion of one to four. This is not quite a waterproof mixture, but after the water seeps thru it for a time the pores will close up. It is also customary to give the inside surface of the cistern a couple of washes of pure cement and water. This will close up the pores sufficiently so that a one to four mix can be used for the cistern.—Prof. L. J. Smith, Manitoba Agricultural College.

## VERBAL PARTNERSHIP

Q.—A friend and I were verbal partners owning a lot which we sold but had to make use of lawyers to collect the debt. My friend was supposed to pay the lawyer's charges. He has enlisted now. Can the lawyer collect all or part of the debt from me? My friend engaged the firm to do the work and I had nothing to do with them except sign certain documents they forwarded some time ago.—I. S. Y., Sask.

A.—Under the circumstances mentioned the solicitors are entitled to collect all their costs from you.

## RENEWAL OF MORTGAGE

Q.—I had a mortgage due on a farm February 1 which I could not meet until recently. The company refused to accept my payment which was the principal in full and interest to November 1. They wanted a bonus for \$19.00. I never renewed, neither did I give any promise to do so, altho they were very anxious at the time that the mortgage was due that I should renew. Do I have to pay this or can I force them to accept payment on February next?

M. H. C., Manitoba.

A.—It is impossible to advise definitely without seeing mortgages. We are of the opinion that mortgage contains a clause whereby if moneys secured are not paid on due date mortgagee shall not be required to accept them unless certain notice is given or bonus paid. The most common notice required is six months. If mortgage contains such clause you must comply strictly with it. We would advise you to write the company asking just what notice they require and the earliest date on which they will accept payment without bonus.

## LABOR REQUIRED IN PRODUCING OATS

In investigation in Minnesota under the direction of Thomas Cooper, now director of the North Dakota Experiment Station, it was found that it required on an average 13½ hours of man labor and 29 hours of horse labor to produce an acre of oats. If the yield was 27 bushels per acre, each bushel would require half an hour of man labor and a little over an hour of horse labor. If, however, the yield was 54 bushels per acre, each bushel would require but fifteen minutes of man labor and one-half hour of horse labor. This brings out quite clearly that a good yield brings a greater return for the labor put on an acre.—North Dakota Experiment Station.

## RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged.....	\$1,932.50
Proceeds of "Patriotic Cake" by Mrs. Victor Johnson, Norquay, Sask.....	31.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$1,963.50</b>

## BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged.....	\$8,290.04
Proceeds of Dance given by Mrs. N. White and Mrs. C. Chapman at Waltham Farm, Dafoe, Sask.....	43.00
M. M. Booker, Snowflake, Man.....	3.50
J. Bennett, Pine Creek, Man.....	.50
Proceeds of Basket Social held at Chas. Taylor's, Nottingham, Sask.....	81.50
Blaris G.G.A., Isabella, Man.....	7.75
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$8,426.29</b>

## SERBIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged.....	\$102.50
M. M. Booker, Snowflake, Man.....	3.50
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$106.10</b>

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